

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

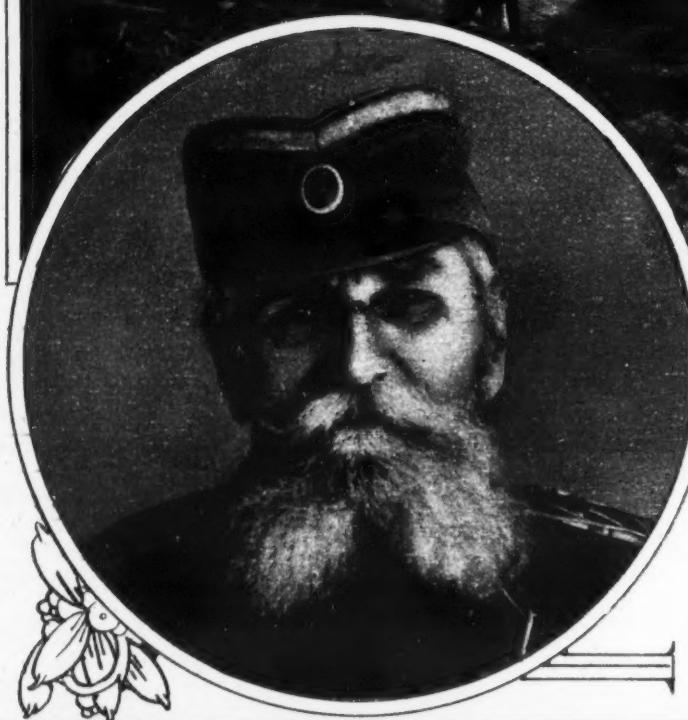
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Flashlights



KING PETER OF SERBIA RETREATING IN
1915 BEFORE THE ARMIES OF CENTRAL
POWERS.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

King Peter of Serbia as he appears today after his return in triumph to his country. There are few more striking contrasts in conditions than those illustrated by these companion pictures. In 1915 the Serbians, after repeated victories over the Austrians and a gallant resistance against the overwhelming forces of the Germans, were compelled to cross from Serbia into Albania. Today Germany is beaten and Serbia is stronger than ever before.



THE "BREAD LINE" IN VIENNA IN THE YEAR 1918. THE LONG LINE AND THE SOBER FACES SHOW THE EXTREMITIES TO WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THE ONCE GAY CAPITAL HAD BEEN BROUGHT.

(From a painting by Joseph Engelhart.)

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP,
MANAGEMENT, &c., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF
AUG. 24, 1912, OF**

Mid-Week Pictorial

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1919.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George W. Ochs Oakes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of Mid-Week Pictorial, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, &c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs.
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes.
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes.
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—George W. Ochs Oakes.
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:
Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder.
The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Elisabeth L. Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Andra, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Jeanet E. L. Sullivan, 154 East 74th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders, who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

GEORGE W. OCHS OAKES, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1919.
[Seal.] Arnold Sanchez,
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 20; New York Register's No. 10,065. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

What This Week's Pictures Tell

KING ALBERT'S VISIT.

THE King and Queen of Belgium, accompanied by their son, Crown Prince Leopold, arrived in America on Oct. 2. From the moment they landed in Hoboken they were the recipients of a cordial and enthusiastic greeting from the crowds that massed to meet them wherever they were scheduled to appear. They were officially welcomed by the Mayor of New York, and their ride from the Battery to the City Hall was in the nature of a triumphal procession. Their stay in the metropolis was a round of fetes and receptions. They visited Central Park, where thousands of school children greeted them with songs and cheers. The King visited the Woolworth Building, took a trip over the city in a flying boat, and received an uproarious welcome at the Stock Exchange. Later the royal couple and the Crown Prince visited Boston, where they were met with unstinted enthusiasm, and where Harvard conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the King. Buffalo and Niagara Falls were later visited, and then the party left for a trip across the continent. The impression made by the King was felicitously summed up by President Lowell of Harvard in the phrase: "Every inch a King."

BARRING OUT BOLSHEVISTS.

REPRESENTATIVE A L B E R T JOHNSON, Chairman of the Immigration Committee, declared on Oct. 5 that thousands of Russian Bolsheviks were in Japan, waiting for the lifting of the wartime bar on passports to flock to the United States. He has induced the House Foreign Relations Committee to hold hearings with the idea of continuing the wartime regulations against Bolsheviks and other radicals until an effective immigration law can be enacted.

"I believe that 75 per cent. of the citizens of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, desire the immediate enactment of restrictive immigration legislation," said Mr. Johnson.

"Therefore, I have endeavored to perfect a bill which, while not shutting out those from abroad who would make desirable additions to our present population, will let none come in except those who are willing to express a desire ultimately to accept citizenship, under probationary terms, which our Government shall impose.

"In order that all may understand the plan of the new bill let me say that at present the coming in to the United States of aliens is regulated by passport laws enacted as a war necessity. With the acceptance of the Treaty of Peace these passport laws die. My bill proposes to continue the war passport plan in so far as it shall apply to all who might come to the United States under the exemption clauses of present regular immigration laws. I propose that lawyers, teachers, students, preachers, merchants and all other classes who come now to the United States under exemption clauses, shall come hereafter only with passports from their own Governments. Further, that these passports shall be viseed by our Consular agents as to nature of business and length of stay.

"Those eligible for citizenship who do not come with passports for temporary stay may come into the United States only upon taking oath at the port of entry that they believe that they are coming in for the purpose of ultimately acquiring citizenship, and that they are willing to register once each year, obey certain regulations in addition to the laws of the country; to agree that they are here on probation only, and to agree to accept deportation for failure to register, or failure to obey the regulations or the laws. They must remain on probation two years before receiving opportunity to take out first papers. Failure to take out first papers by the end of the third year is an additional cause for deportation. Once first papers are taken out, the prospective citizen must remain five years before receiving complete naturalization, but is allowed lib-

eral commutation of this time for proficiency in the English language and knowledge of American institutions."

PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

THE illness of the President has apparently been gotten under control, and reports from his bedside are encouraging.

While those in charge of the case are gratified over the way in which the President has apparently been holding his own in the improvement noted by the physicians, they continue to be careful not to make any predictions whatever about when the President will be able to leave his sickroom.

It was learned that the President had been allowed to sit up several times, but not for any long period. While he is able to leave his bed, he has only been permitted to do so when it would be better for his frame of mind to humor him a little rather than to hold him in bed altogether. However, it was learned, he is being dealt with as a bed patient, is not being permitted to transact business, and his physicians cautioned him against reading, although Mrs. Wilson, from time to time, had been reading to him.

The President is even more anxious than ever to return to the consideration of national problems, and has several times since Monday indicated a desire to be able to go to the Pan-American Building to make an address to the members of the round-table industrial conference. On each of these occasions he has been informed that this would be wholly out of the question at this stage of his illness.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES of capital and labor, together with twenty-two conferees appointed by the President as representatives of the general public, met in conference at Washington Oct. 6. President Wilson was prevented by illness from opening the conference in person. Secretary of Labor Wilson addressed the delegates, and Secretary of the Interior Lane was elected Chairman.

Secretary Lane's election as Chairman was enthusiastically welcomed. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, explained that, without reflection upon Mr. Lane, Secretary of Labor Wilson might have been selected. Mr. Gompers lauded Secretary Lane, who then made a stirring address, sounded the note that "ignorance and arrogance," which constituted the "force of destruction" during the war, should have no place in this country "in any matter, political, industrial, or social."

Secretary Lane said:

"We will work out a way, because it cannot be that there is no way."

"You men say that this problem of labor and capital is unsolvable. You cannot say that to me. In my department is the Bureau of Patents, and each year, as I read the reports, I see that in America we produce more inventions each year than the two largest countries of the world, and as I read those figures I say to myself: 'A people that have that practical imagination, that amount of genius, cannot be met with a problem that in time they cannot solve.'

"Men talk in this country of class, and a class war. Why, gentlemen, there can be no class in this land. Who is to be the next President of the United States? Whoever he is you will find that he is some boy that years ago worked for wages, and there can be no class where such a thing is possible.

"I look upon this conference as the greatest and most important extra-legal body that has been called in this country, certainly in our time. There are some here who have doubted its success. Why, gentlemen, this conference is bound to be a success. Its extent is not to be measured by resolutions that come

from it, by platforms or by programs, or by its bits of machinery that it may invent or reveal. The spirit of this conference is its justification.

"We will draft here a declaration of dependence, not of independence; a declaration that we are united one with another, that we live in one another's breath, and that we cannot live in isolation; that we must join hands together not for our own sake alone, but for the greater sake of our country and of the world."

GERMANS IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

GRATE concern has been caused to the Allies by the continued domination of the Baltic provinces, especially Latvia and Courland, by German troops under General Von der Goltz. Repeated demands have been made on the German Government that the troops be withdrawn. Germany replied with a plea of inability to compel obedience. The Supreme Council discussed the German Government's reply to its note demanding the evacuation immediately of the German troops in the Baltic provinces. The result of the deliberation was a decision to send Berlin another note. It was stated that several notes had been drafted, but that the Supreme Council would not decide until Oct. 8 which it would send.

Some surprise was expressed at the paragraph in the German note stating that on Sept. 25 an order was issued that the pay of the "rebellious" soldiers in Courland might be stopped. This contradicts Berlin's claim that for a month it had been doing everything possible to get von der Goltz's troops home. The Germans now confess that all along the Ebert Government has been paying the troops, which it alleged in its notes to the Allies were in rebellion.

Notwithstanding this proof of double dealing, it is said to have been decided to agree to the German request to appoint members of a mixed commission to study the question of evacuating the Baltic provinces, as so often ordered by the Supreme Council.

Diplomats and military men of all the allied and associated powers are agreed that the troops under General von der Goltz are a menace to Entente interests as they are now operating and should be withdrawn. But there is a great difference of opinion as to the best means of effecting their disarmament and disbandment.

The fear is expressed by many officers who are familiar with the situation that a considerable number of von der Goltz's troops may lapse into Bolshevism, as they are for the most part men whose properties and employment have been ruined by the war, and they have sought the Baltic Provinces as a pioneer country where they could re-establish their fortunes.

Many of these soldiers are Germans who were expelled from Alsace-Lorraine, and there are numerous seafaring men without the prospect of employment because of the lack of Germany of a navy and merchant marine. Consequently they are footloose, desperate, and eager for any adventure and ready to follow any bold leader.

The von der Goltz forces are variously estimated at from 35,000 to 60,000.

The German and Bolshevik peril in the Baltic Provinces, particularly in Latvia, is described in a letter from an American Army officer in charge of the children's relief program of the American Relief Administration.

"The Germans promise to save the people," the officer wrote. "It may surprise you to know that there are estimated to be over 100,000 German troops in this neighborhood. They never have gone away, although ordered to do so many times. It does not look as though they had the slightest respect for the outcome of the Peace Conference. In fact, they have not and laugh at it as affecting themselves."

"It is well known that they are receiving more troops than they send home. Only twenty-five miles from here they occupy a whole city, Mitau. Two days ago they broke into the Lett Commandant, despoiled it, took many thousands of rubles, rounded up and disarmed several hundred Lett soldiers and took away even their shoes. A speech was made by a German Major telling the troops that even though their acts were not authorized by the German Government they need not fear any punishment. He went on to attack verbally the Allies, and especially the

British. He stated that the Allies have done nothing for these people and will not do anything. He said that Germany would help them and save them.

"If the Germans are allowed to remain and no help given these peoples Bolshevism will prevail. If Germans act as their saviors they will remain and absolutely administer this country and never leave it again."

GREAT AIR RACE.

INTENSE interest has been aroused in the air race across the continent and back that started Oct. 8.

From two ends of the United States—San Francisco and Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I.—sixty-three airplanes piloted by military aviators started a 5,400-mile race across the continent and back in the aerial derby conducted by the air service in conjunction with the American Flying Club of New York. Forty-eight contestants from Mineola were on their way by late afternoon in competition with fifteen airmen who started for the East.

No other event has attracted as much interest in the aerial field as this contest, for which valuable prizes have been offered by Chambers of Commerce, municipalities, and civic organizations throughout the States over which the contestants will fly. In point of distance, officials of the race declare, the race is the longest ever attempted by aviators in a general contest.

Apart from the sport of the event, valuable information is expected to be obtained from the flight, according to Brig. Gen. William T. Mitchell, Acting Director of Military Aeronautics, one of those who organized the race. He said the contest was a demonstration of how rapidly the air forces of the country could be mobilized or sent to different parts of the United States.

BRITISH STRIKE SETTLED.

THE great strike of railway workers in Great Britain that, for a time, threatened to paralyze the entire industrial life of the nation came to an end Oct. 5 after a prolonged conference between Government officials and the representatives of the strikers.

The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise. The National Union of Railwaymen agrees to call off the strike and the Government consents to a renewal of the negotiations, the continuance of the existing wage scale for another year instead of six months, as previously offered, and the establishment of a minimum wage of 51 shillings, (\$12.75,) while the cost of living is 110 per cent. above the pre-war level.

It is conceded on all sides that the settlement is the outcome of the moderate but determined efforts of the executive of the Transport Workers' Federation and men like Arthur Henderson and John Robert Clynes, who throughout have set their faces steadily against the idea of a sympathetic strike until every possible avenue of mediation had been explored.

J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, had a tremendous ovation when he appeared to address some 5,000 of the men at Albert Hall. It was an impressive moment, when, after the hurricane of cheering subsided, the audience rose and sang "Abide With Me."

Speaking at the Mansion House later at reception to General Allenby, Premier Lloyd George said, referring to the strike:

"Now that the episode on the home front is over, all ranks and classes must work together. The country needs it. We all belong to the working classes in this country. I claim to be a working-man in all except the eight-hour day. The strike proved that this is a really democratic country, where public opinion must prevail."

Along the same line of thought the Premier continued:

"Prussianism in the industrial and economic world must not prevail. Great Britain has once more rendered a deep and lasting service to real freedom by defeating an effort to hold up the community and strangle it into submission. The nation means to be strong, firm and just, but always master."

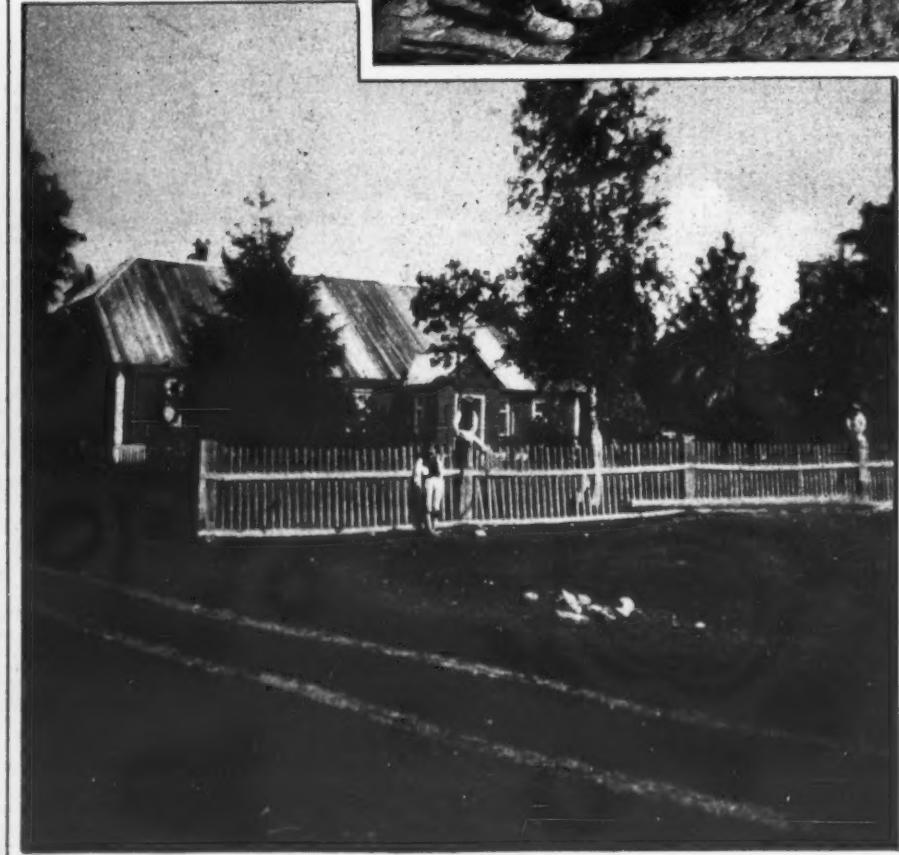
German Army Still Holds Grip on Baltic Provinces



Waterfront of Riga, capital of Livonia, on the River Duna, formerly belonging to Russia. It was the scene of fierce battles in the war, when it was captured by the Germans. It is a city of considerable strategic and commercial importance.



German troops at Riga. The continued occupation of the Baltic provinces by German troops has been the occasion of apprehension on the part of the Allies. Active measures are now being taken to enforce their withdrawal.



COURLAND FARMHOUSE OF THE BETTER TYPE. THE COUNTRY HAS FEW MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IS THE CHIEF PURSUIT.



THATCHED HUT SUCH AS IS COMMONLY OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN PEASANTS, WHILE MORE PROSPEROUS FARMERS ARE GERMANS BY DESCENT.

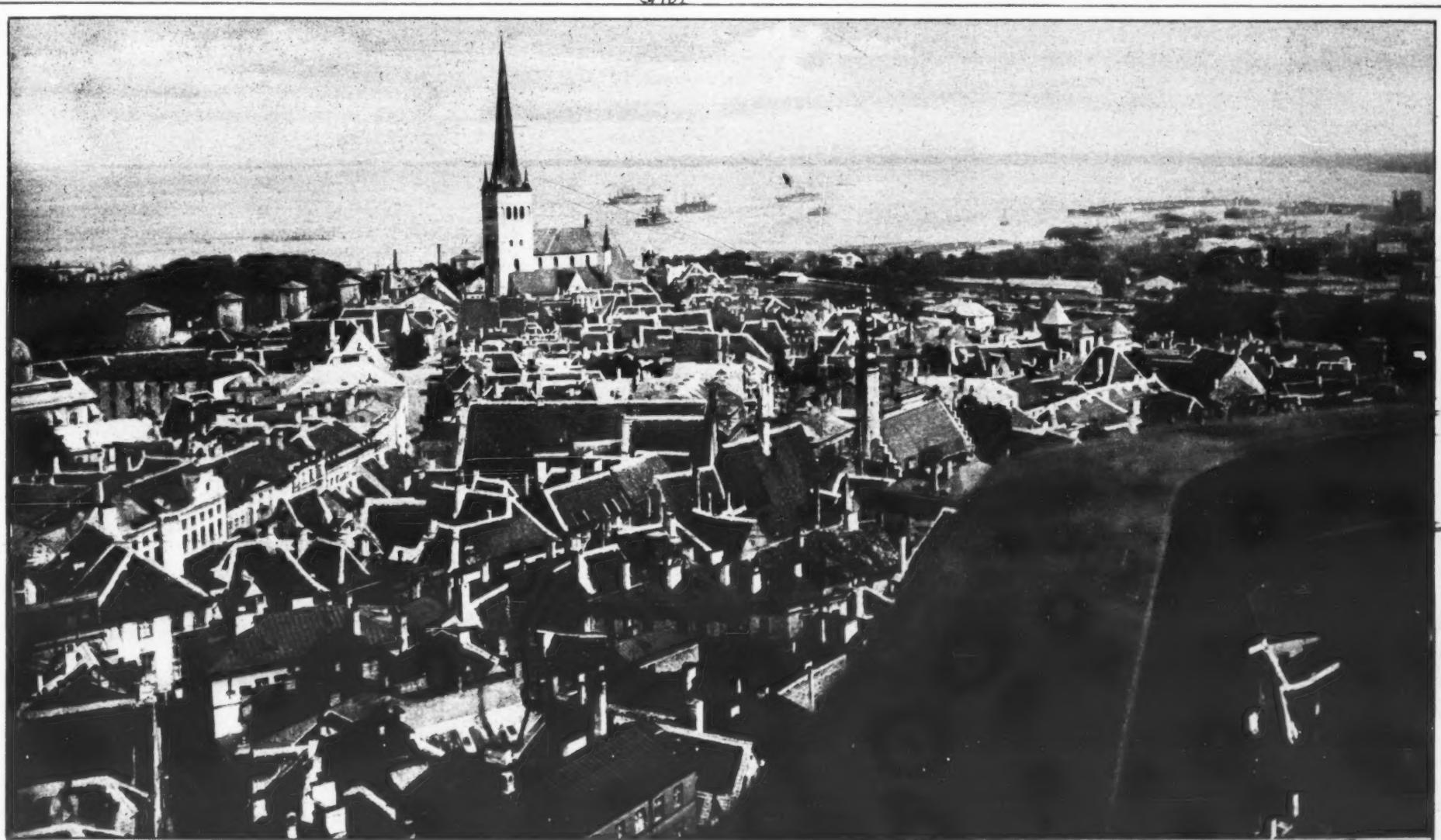
THE Germans, utterly defeated in the west, have managed ever since the armistice was signed to maintain their grip on the Baltic provinces. These are largely inhabited by landowners of German descent, and their continued possession of political as well as of financial power is to them a matter of prime importance. It is also of great strategic value to Germany, in view of a possible rapprochement with Russia later on, to be strongly fortified in that part of the world. Repeated demands have been made by the Allies that the German forces still remaining under arms in the Baltic provinces under the leadership of General von der Goltz should be disbanded, disarmed, and returned to Germany. The latter country has urged that the Germans still there were fighting Bolshevism and thus really aiding the cause of all stable government. Later, when the allied demands became more insistent, Germany plead that she had ordered the troops to withdraw, but was unable to enforce obedience. The Allies as a final resort have threatened a blockade against food supplies to Germany until their demands are complied with.



TYPES OF PEASANT FARMERS IN COURLAND, ONE OF THE PROVINCES IN WHICH GERMAN ARMS ARE STILL POWERFUL.

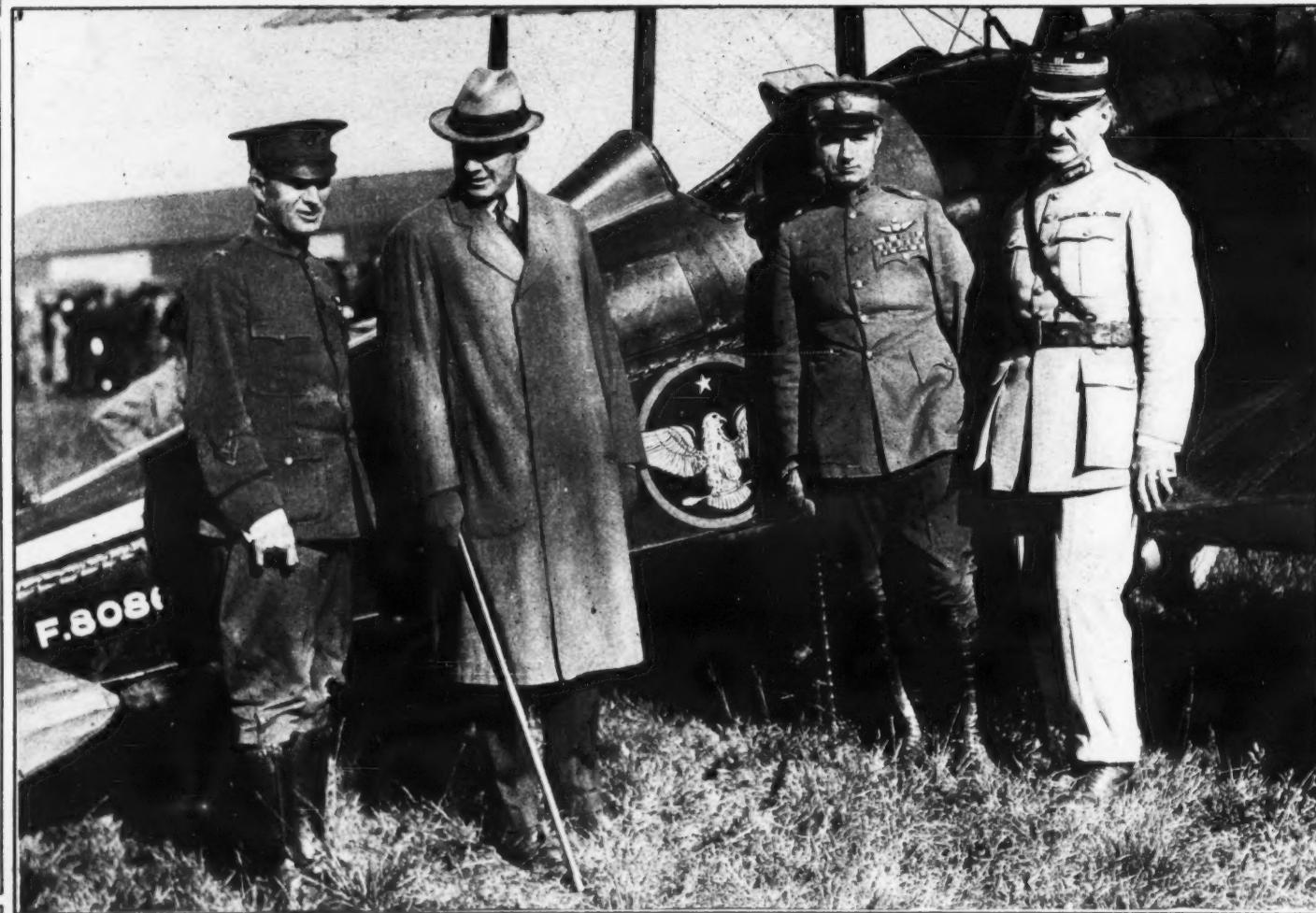


MAP OF THE BALTIc PROVINcES, THE cONTINUED OCCUPATION OF WHICH BY GERMAN BANDS IS CAUSING GRAVE CONCERN TO THE ALLIES.



REVAL, CAPITAL OF ESTHONIA, A CITY OF ABOUT 50,000 POPULATION, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE GULF OF FINLAND. IT HAS A GOOD HARBOR AND HAS AN EXTENSIVE COMMERCE IN GOODS PRODUCED IN BALTIc PROVINcES.

Stirring Air Race Under Army Auspices of Sixty-



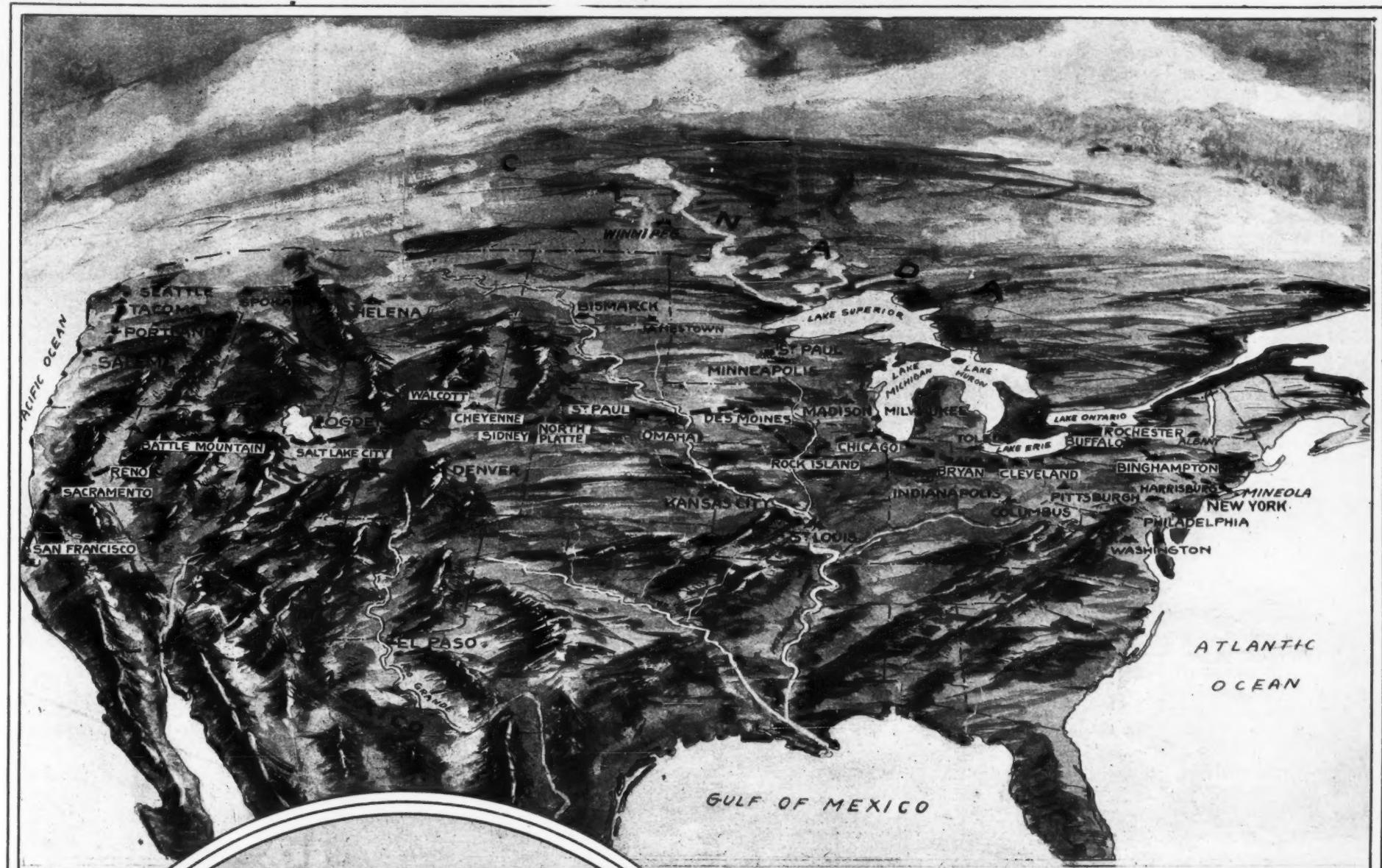
(Above.) First plane to take the air at Mineola, L. I., on its flight to San Francisco and back. It rose to a height of 1,000 feet, circled the course once, and then started off.
© Wide World Photos.

(At right.) Left to right are shown, just before the start of the trans-continental air derby: Colonel Archie Miller, Commandant of all flying fields on Long Island; Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Major Sagolis and Brig. Gen. Mitchell, Acting Director of Military Aeronautics, who has been active in organizing the race.
© International.

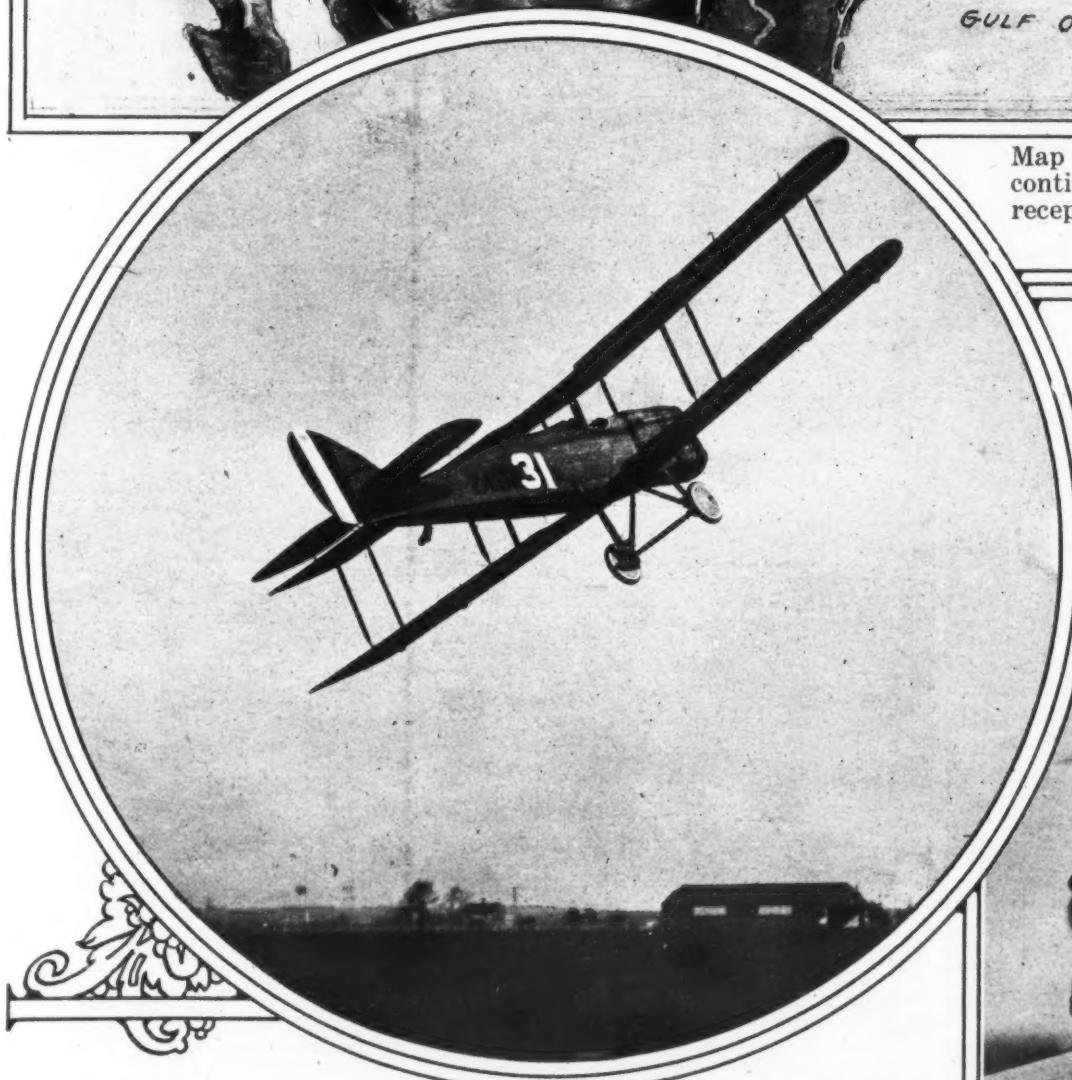
(Below.) Planes receiving their last grooming just before the "hop-off" at Roosevelt Field, Mineola. Most of the planes are of the De Havilland-4 type and are driven by Liberty motors. There are 63 contestants in all, of whom 48 start from Mineola, while the remaining 15 are to make their way east from San Francisco.



three Aviators Across American Continent and Back



Map showing the course to be followed by the fliers in the trans-continental race. Fields have been carefully prepared for their reception at the various "control stops," at each of which a half-hour stop is obligatory.



PLANE 31, UNDER LIEUTENANT MAYNARD, WHO WAS IN THE LEAD WHEN CHICAGO WAS REACHED, AVERAGING 120 MILES AN HOUR.

(© Wide World Photos.)

THE great air race across the continent and back, under the auspices of the War Department, began Oct. 8. The distance to be covered in the round trip is about 5,400 miles. All flying by night is forbidden. Valuable prizes have been offered by various organizations in the States over which the aviators will fly. Forty-eight contestants left Roosevelt Field at Mineola, L. I., on the date named, and, on the same day, fifteen more started from San Francisco, winging their way east.

The danger attending the trip was made manifest in the early stages of the contest. At Salt Lake City, Major Dana H. Crissy and Sergeant Virgil Thomas were killed when their plane fell during a landing at Buena Vista Field. At Deposit, N. Y., Sergeant W. H. Nevitt was killed and Colonel Gerald C. Brandt was injured when their DH-4 made a forced landing. The second day of the race found Lieutenant B. W. Maynard in the lead of the contestants who had left Roosevelt Field. At times he had made two miles a minute.

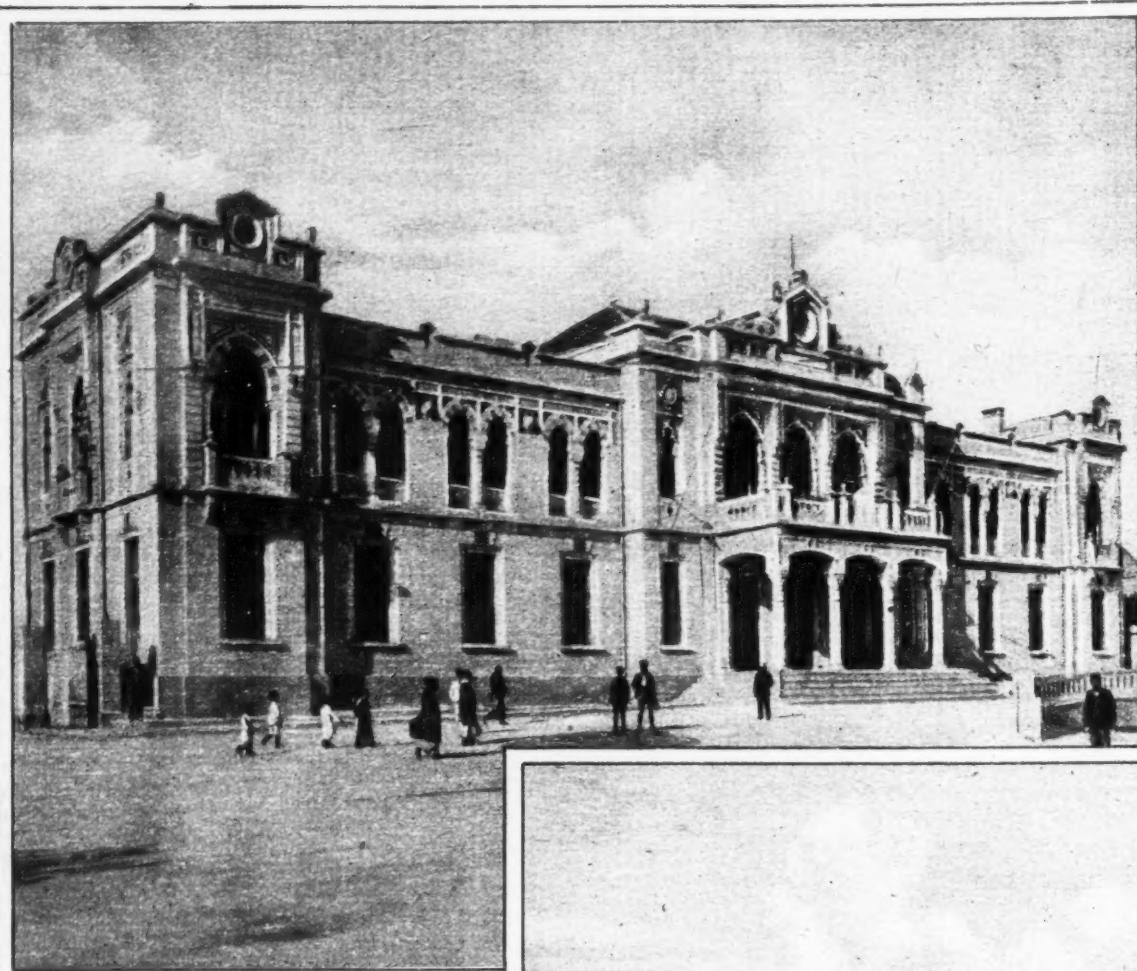
(Below.) Lieutenant Maynard, in his machine 31, with his dog, Trixie, which he took along with him. Lieutenant Maynard, formerly a clergyman and winner of the New York-Toronto air race, was leading the racers at the end of first 24 hours. (© Wide World Photos.)



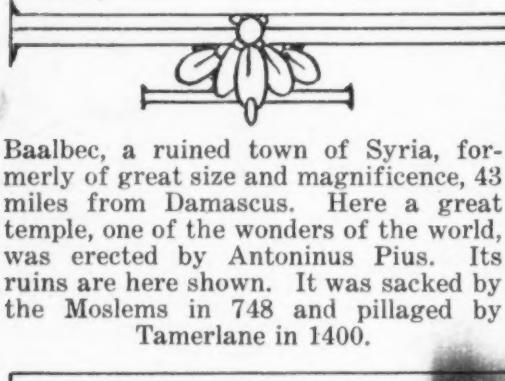
The Storied East Awaking From Its Dream of Centuries



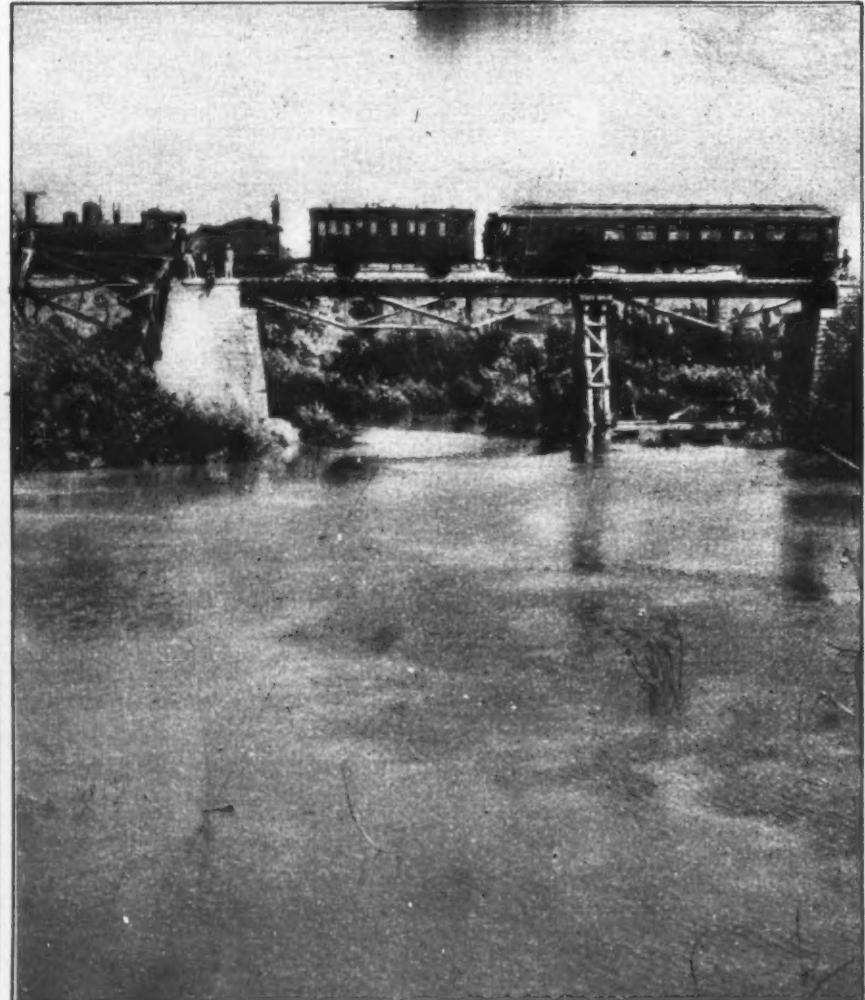
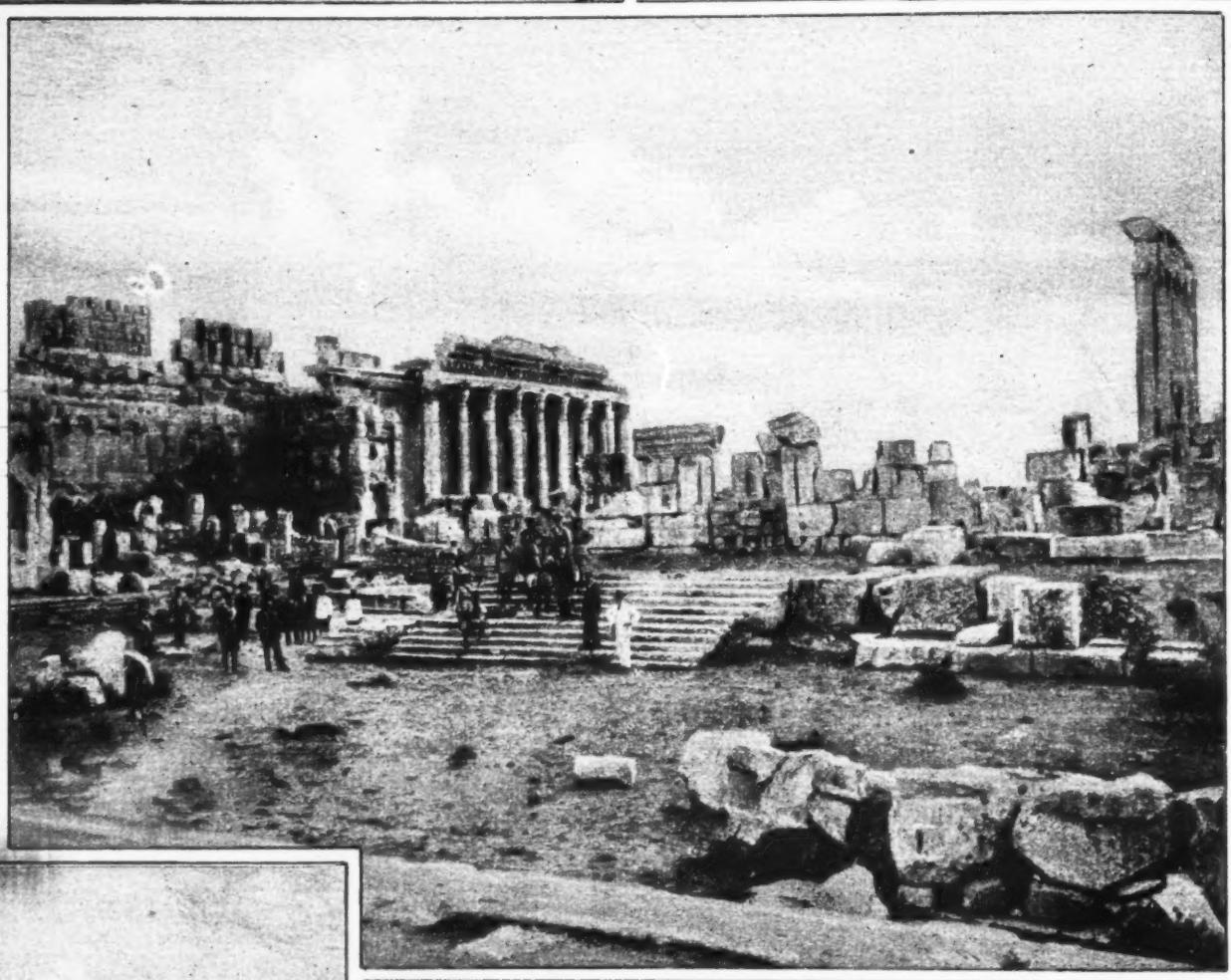
WHILE attention during the war was mostly centred on the western front, where the fate of the conflict had to be decided, the great victories won by Allenby and Marshall in the near East had an important influence on the struggle. The results that will ensue in the awaking of Asia from its torpor and indolence of centuries can hardly be overestimated. Already great progress has been made in sanitation in agriculture and in commerce. The railway bridges and stations here shown are indications of the process by which these fertile regions are being developed so that they will become the granaries of the world.



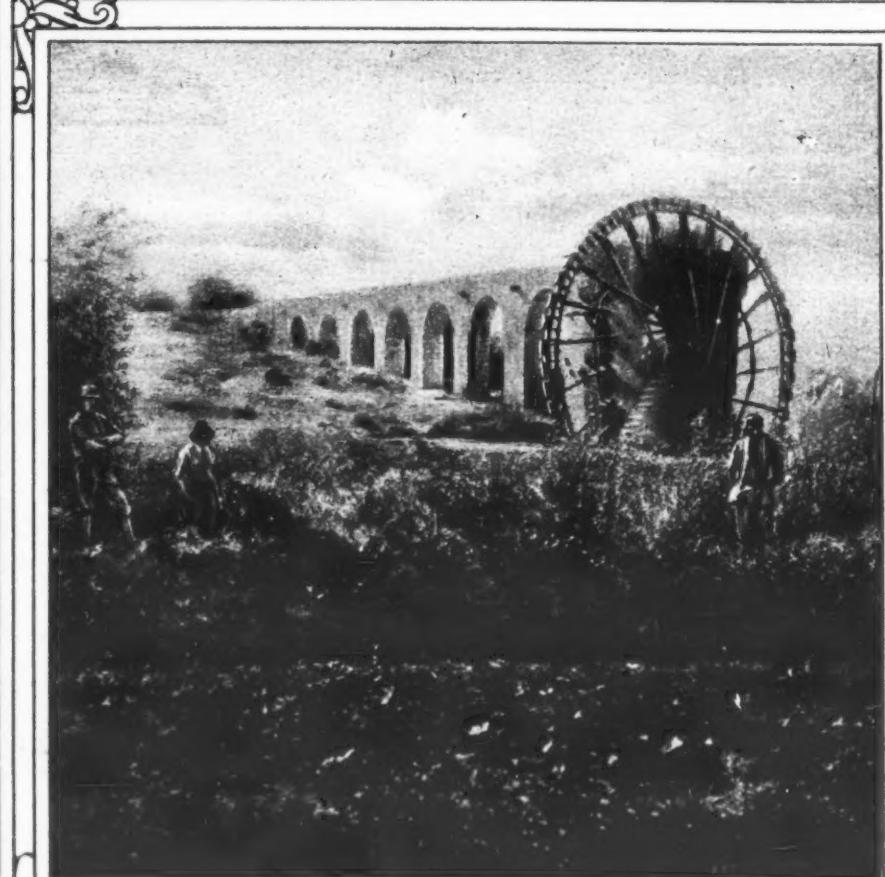
Railway station of Damascus, which is believed to be the oldest city of the world. It is one of the four holy cities of the Mohammedan faith, and, more than any other, except perhaps Bagdad, recalls the glories of the Arabian Nights and the reign of the Caliphs. It was captured by the Allies Oct. 1, 1918.



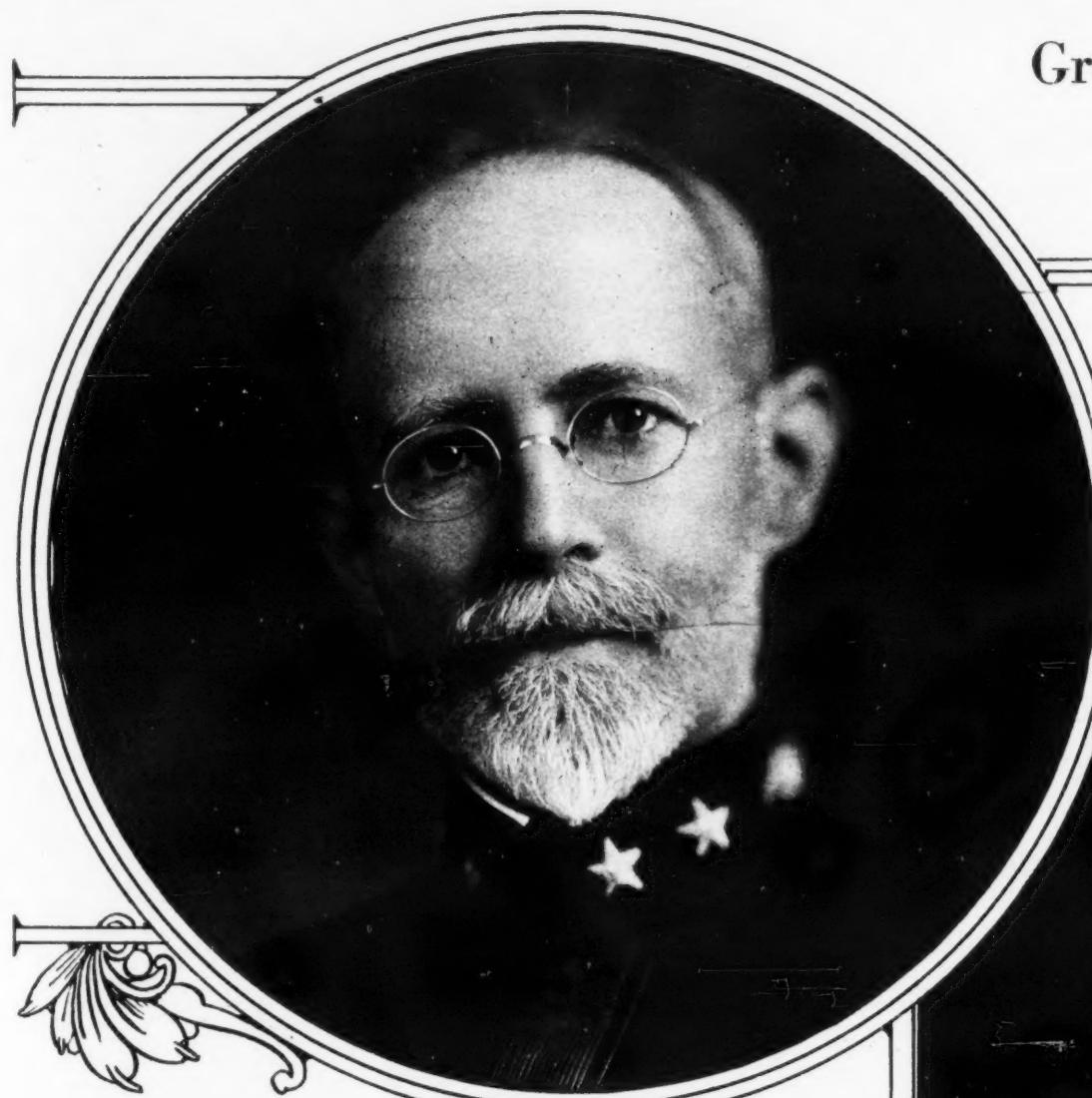
Baalbec, a ruined town of Syria, formerly of great size and magnificence, 43 miles from Damascus. Here a great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. Its ruins are here shown. It was sacked by the Moslems in 748 and pillaged by Tamerlane in 1400.



NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE SPANNING THE ORONTES, RIVER OF NORTH SYRIA, WITH COURSE OF 240 MILES.



OLD IRRIGATION WATER WHEEL ON THE ORONTES, SOON TO BE SUPERSEDED BY MODERN APPLIANCES.



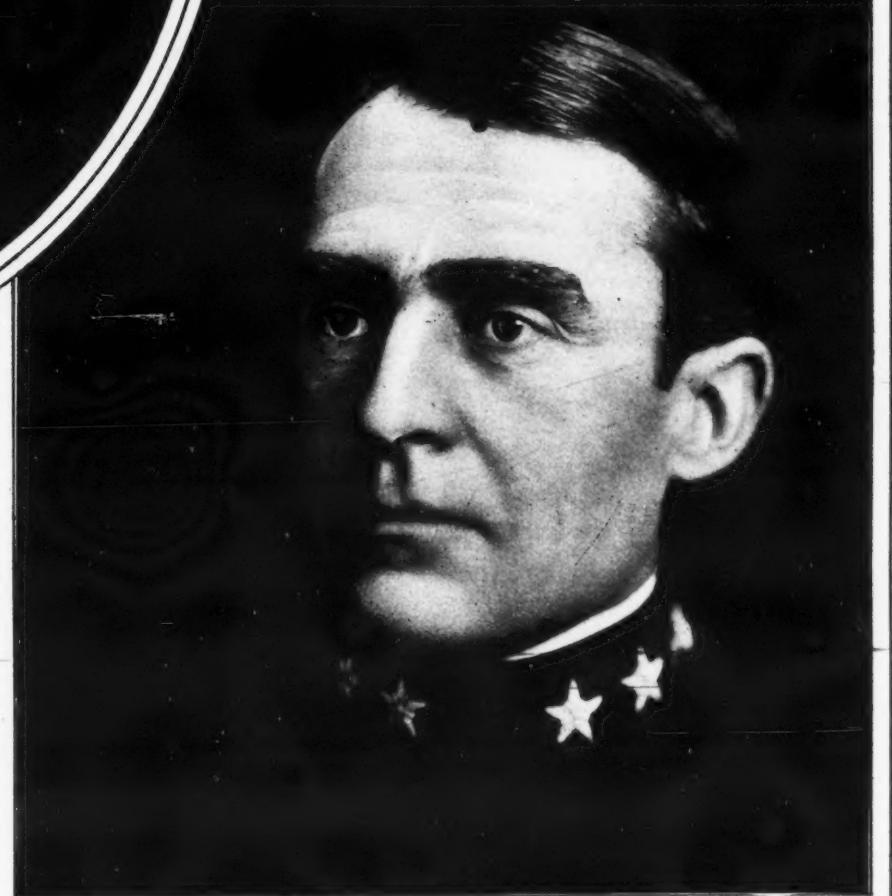
DR. E. R. STITT, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.,
Called into consultation over the President's illness. He is Chairman
of the Navy's Medical Examining Board.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



DR. STERLING RUFFIN,
Chiefly known as a diagnostician. He is Mrs. Wilson's family
physician. (© Harris & Ewing.)

Group of Physicians Now In Attendance On President Wilson

THE President suspended his recent trip on the orders of Dr. Grayson, his personal physician, who has since been in chief charge of his case. Dr. Grayson has declined to bear the responsibility alone, and has called in a number of noted physicians and specialists to assist him. Their diagnosis agreed with his that the President's illness was due to nervous exhaustion, and while declaring that the President was a very sick man they agreed that there was nothing at present to arouse apprehension. Rumors that the President was suffering from an abscess on the brain or a slight cerebral hemorrhage were officially denied. Absolute rest and abstention from all executive business have been prescribed. The President will probably not be removed from Washington.



DR. CARY T. GRAYSON, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.,
Physician of the President, who was with him on his trip and is
now in chief charge of his case. (© Press Illustrating Service.)



DR. JOHN B. DENNIS, Captain, U. S. N.,
Director of Naval Dispensary in Washington, called in consultation.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

King and Queen of Belgium Cordially Welcomed



ROYAL VISITORS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED ON WAY FROM BATTERY TO CITY HALL, N. Y.

(© International.)



KING ALBERT, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND PRINCE LEOPOLD AT COPEL PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MANY THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN CHEERING, SINGING, AND WAVING FLAGS IN HONOR OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT CENTRAL PARK, N. Y. THE TALL FIGURE OF KING ALBERT WITH MILITARY CAP IS IN LEFT FOREGROUND.

(© Central News Photo Service.)

ROYAL FAMILY AT CITY HALL WITH MAYOR HYLAN, WHO HAS JUST EXTENDED A WELCOME ON BEHALF OF NEW YORK CITY.

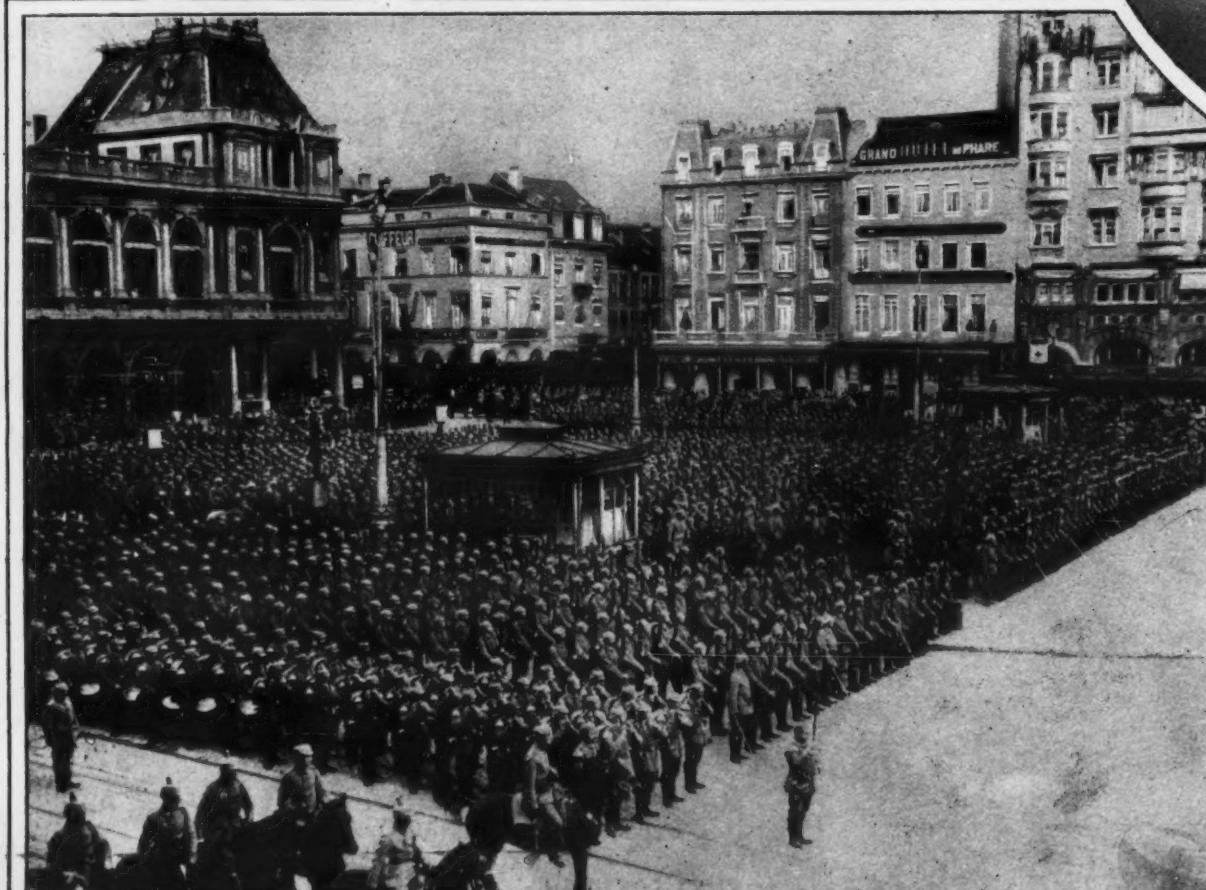
(C Paul Thompson.)



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UTTER RUIN OF STARBROUCK FORT, WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY THE BELGIAN TROOPS WHEN THEY WERE FORCED TO LEAVE ANTWERP.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Steadfast Rulers and Undaunted Little Kingdom of Belgium Bent But Did Not Break

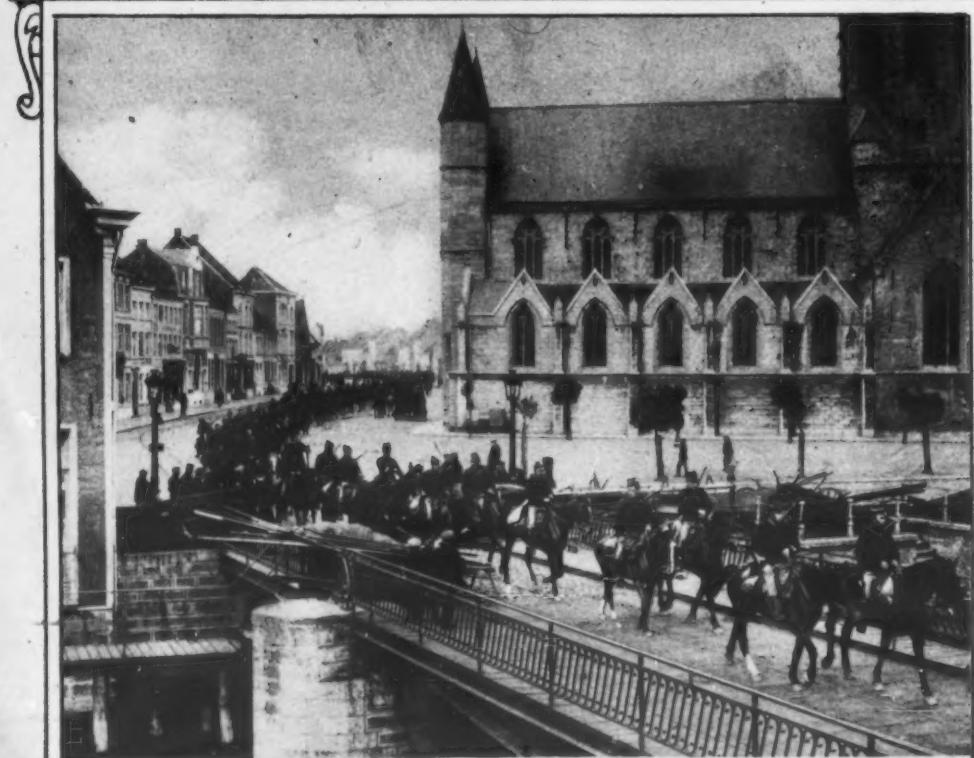


KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.
The King reached this country on Oct. 2 and has received enthusiastic welcome in New York, Boston and other cities.
(© C. Curtis Photo News.)

Spectacular parade of the German troops in Brussels when they held that city under their yoke and aimed to impress the people by evidence of martial power.



PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM WHO ACCOMPANIES HIS FATHER
(© Kaplan Photo Service)



BELGIAN CAVALRY CROSSING A BRIDGE ON THE RETREAT FROM GHENT IN 1914.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MUD SPATTERED BELGIAN INFANTRY RETREATING IN 1914 BEFORE OVERWHELMING FORCES.

d Undaunted People of
of Belgium That
Did Not Break



QUEEN ELIZABETH of Belgium. Loved and honored for her work during the war and sharing with the King the warm greeting extended by America.

(© Press Illustrating)

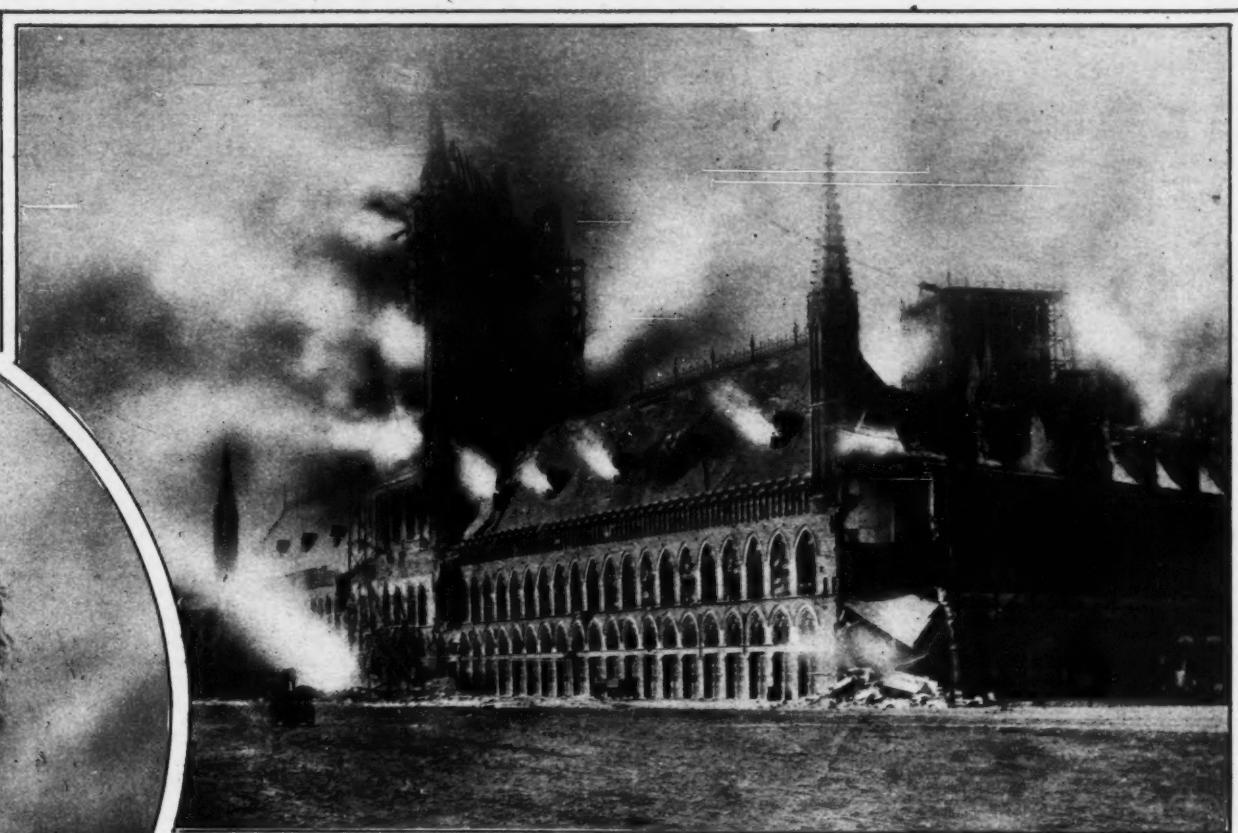


Triumphal entry of the King and Queen of the Belgians into Brussels, their capital, Nov. 22, 1918, eleven days after the signing of the armistice, which broke the German power and redeemed the kingdom.

(© British Official from Underwood & Underwood.)

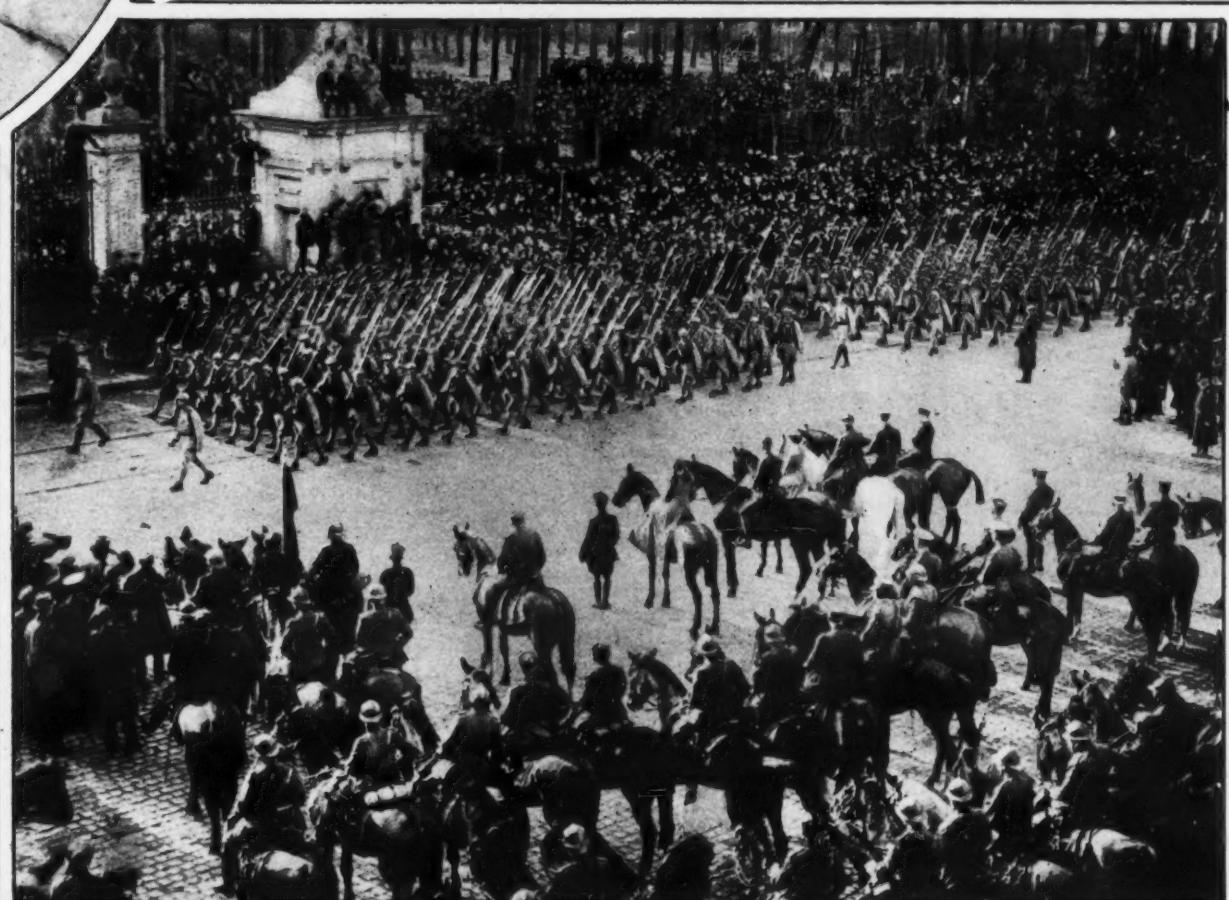
OF BELGIUM, 18 YEARS OLD, ACCOMPANIES HIS PARENTS.

Kaplan Photo Service.)



FAMOUS CLOTH HALL AT YPRES, BELGIUM, ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN STRUCTURES IN WORLD, BURNED BY GERMANS IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

(© International.)



1914 NEWLY EQUIPPED BELGIAN SOLDIERS READY TO RESUME THE FIGHT AGAINST THE INVADERS.



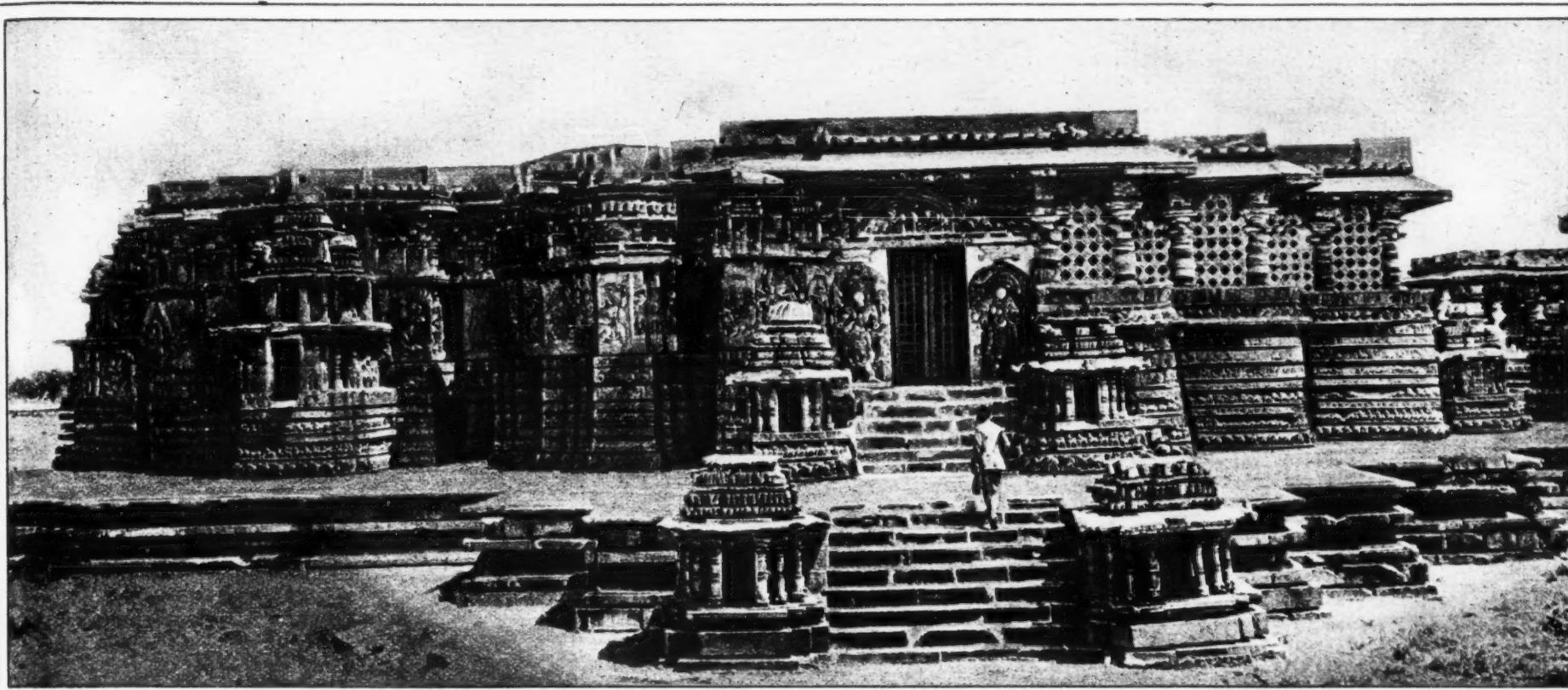
BELGIAN CAVALRY, NEWLY MOUNTED AND FULL OF FIGHT, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT, 1916.

Elaborately Sculptured Temple at Halabid, India, Richth



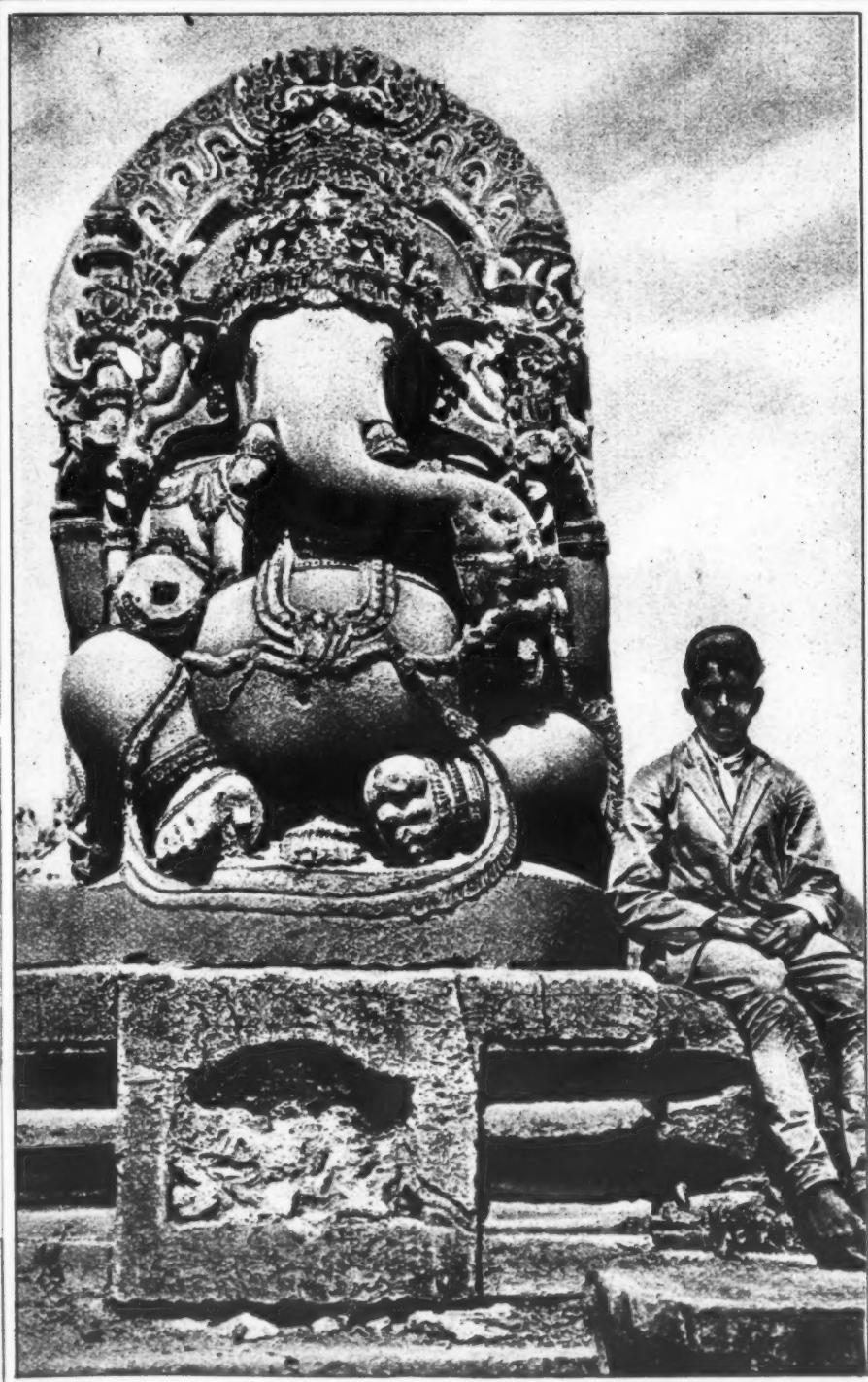
DETAIL OF THE MIDDLE PORTION OF DOUBLE TEMPLE AT HALABID, INDIA, WITH ITS MARVELOUS ORNATE SCULPTURE REPRESENTING HUMAN AND ANIMAL FORMS AND FIGURES OF GODS AND GODDESSES.

Rich in Antiquity, Unique in Art, and Redolent of Legend

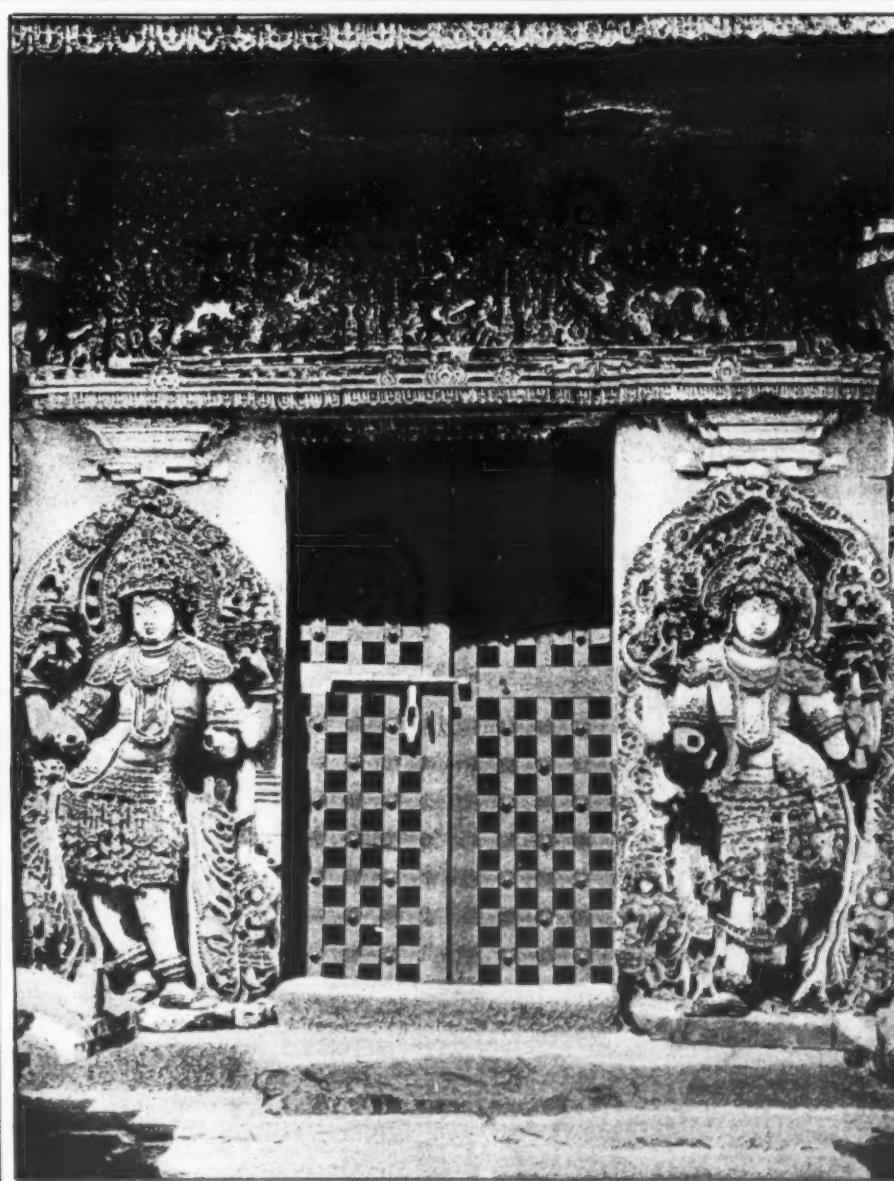


General view of the temple at Halabid which is built in a form resembling a star. It is 160 feet long, 122 feet wide and 25 feet high. The terrace in the foreground is 5 feet high and the platform surrounding the temple is 20 feet wide. The temple is remarkable, not for its size, for there are many vastly larger in India, but for the unusual richness and detail of the carvings which cover almost every available inch of the structure and in themselves constitute a story in stone of Indian history and mythology.

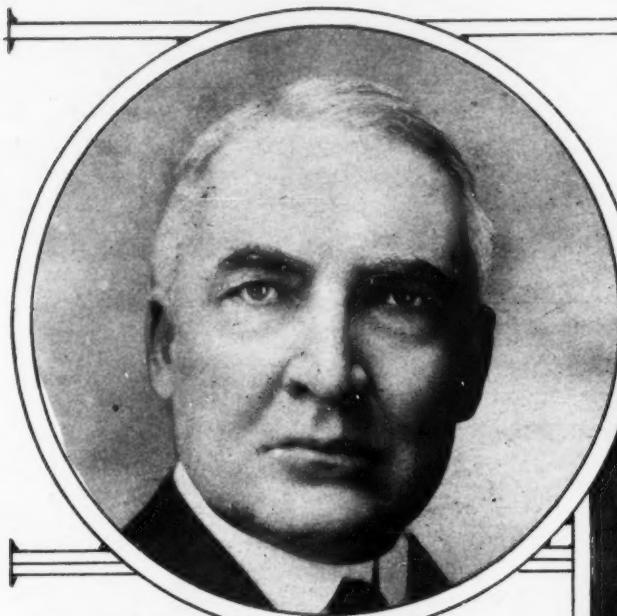
INDIA is the land of legend and of a mythology whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its burning plains are sown with ruins of temples that at one time were centres of worship for teeming populations. One of the most curious and interesting of these is the temple of Halabid, shown on these pages. The legend connected with it concerns a famous King, Vira Someshvara, who, like the Croesus of Greek story, was possessed of enormous wealth. So rich was he, indeed, that he aroused the envy of Siva, the Indian God of destruction. The King, in looking about for a way to expend his wealth, hit upon the plan of rebuilding his city, which he did in magnificent style. This angered Siva, especially as the King had neglected to build a temple for his worship. As soon as the town was finished, Siva inflicted leprosy upon the King. He took counsel of his priests, who told him that the only thing to do was to build a temple to Siva. He called his greatest architect, Jakanacharya, and commissioned him to build the temple. This was done, the God was placated, and the King recovered from the leprosy. Fergusson, the great authority on Indian architecture, says that between this temple, with its elaborate sculpture, and the Greek Parthenon, in its noble simplicity, all other types may be grouped. Even the photographic plate can give no adequate presentation of the details of the intricate carvings.



THE ELEPHANT-HEADED GOD, GANESHA, SON OF SIVA, THE GOD OF DESTRUCTION AND MOST MALIGNANT DEITY IN THE ENTIRE INDIAN PANtheon.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE OF SIVA, FLANKED BY FIGURES OF DEITIES AND SURMOUNTED BY HEAVY FRIEZE WITH INTRICATE AND ELABORATE CARVINGS.

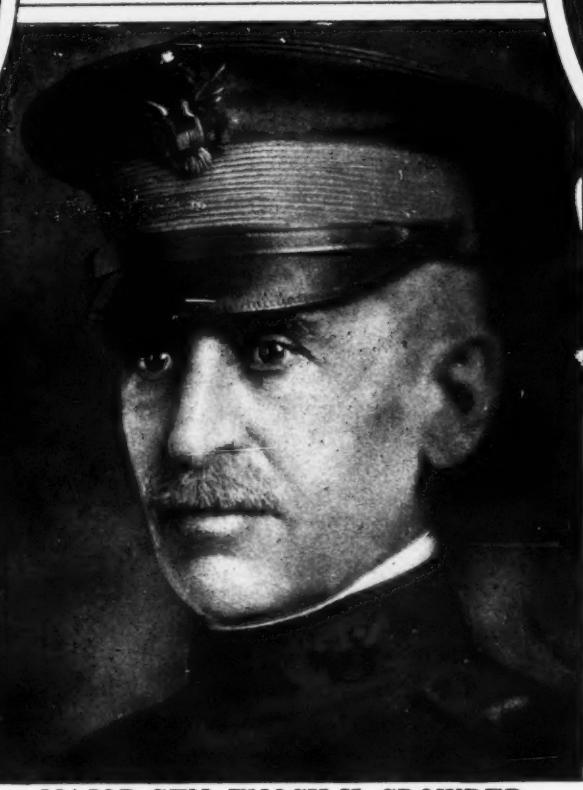
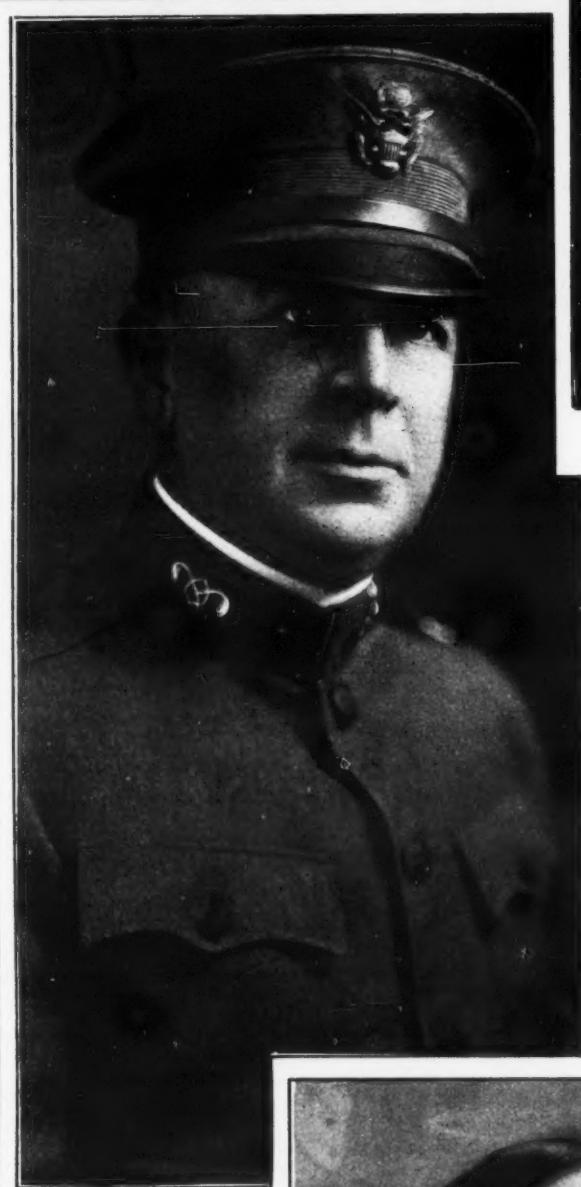


WARREN G. HARDING,
Republican Senator from Ohio, who has declared that he is not a Presidential candidate.

Senators, Generals, Diplomats Figuring Actively in Recent Events at Washington



ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
Republican Representative from South Dakota, who advocates bonus for soldiers.



MAJOR GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER,
upon whom the Senate has voted to confer the rank of Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON political circles have been stirred by the withdrawal of Senator Harding from the race for the Presidential nomination. His disavowal of White House ambition was contained in a letter to a friend in Ohio in which he stated that he would seek renomination and re-election as Senator, a position more to his liking than the Presidency could possibly be. The Senate, on Oct. 7, by a vote of 49 to 11, passed a bill which conferred the rank of Lieutenant General upon Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder. This is still to be concurred in by the House before it becomes effective. The bill was vigorously opposed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. A painful impression was created by the report that Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, a member of the Morgenthau Commission, had fallen into the hands of Bolsheviks while on his way to Kiev and been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed.



**ALBERT JOHN-
SON,**
Republican Representative from Washington, who favors legislation designed to prevent flood of Bolshevik immigration to America.



**GEORGE E.
CHAMBERLAIN,**
Democratic Senator from Oregon, who has been active in opposing the conferring of high rank on certain army Generals.



**BRIG. GEN.
EDGAR JADWIN,**
delegated by American Peace Commissioners to go to Kiev and, who it is rumored, was captured and shot by Bolsheviks.

**BRAND WHIT-
LOCK,**
former U. S. Minister to Belgium and now raised to the rank of Ambassador to the same country where he has already done such eminent service.

Breaking Up of War Weapons and Machines in Germany



(At left.) Various parts of guns that once belched out death on the battlefields of France and Belgium, now broken apart to be melted and recast into implements of agriculture and commerce.



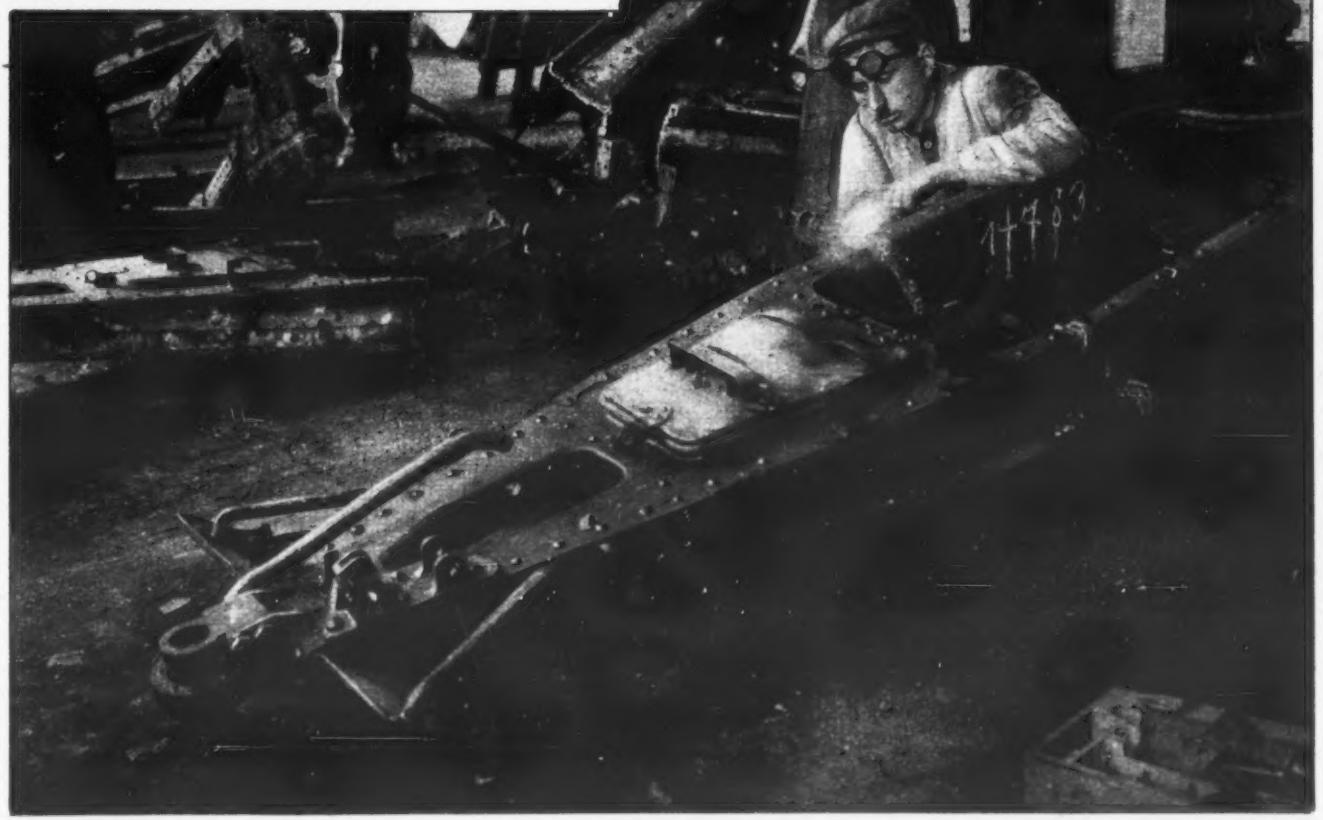
(Below.) Machine-gun sleds being hammered to pieces. Germany at one time possessed more of these deadly instruments on the western front than all the Allies combined.



GUN TUBES SAWN TO PIECES TO PERMIT OF EASIER HANDLING.

FEW things could indicate more strikingly than the accompanying pictures the downfall of German militarism. There was a time less than a year ago when the most frantic haste was shown in creating the engines and weapons of war that are here shown being broken up. Essen and other manufacturing centres were working day and night to replace worn-out and captured guns, in the hope that the victorious advance of the Allies might yet be checked. Now almost equal energy is being expended in breaking up these weapons, in order that they may be sent to the foundry, melted and recast into implements of peace. The work has been hastened by the great scarcity of metal in Germany, which is hampering production and retarding the efforts of the conquered people to resume the place in the industrial life of the world which they abandoned when they embarked in this disastrous war.

GUN CARRIERS BEING TAKEN APART SO THAT THE METAL MAY BE EMPLOYED FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.



Serious German and Polish Clashes in Upper Silesia

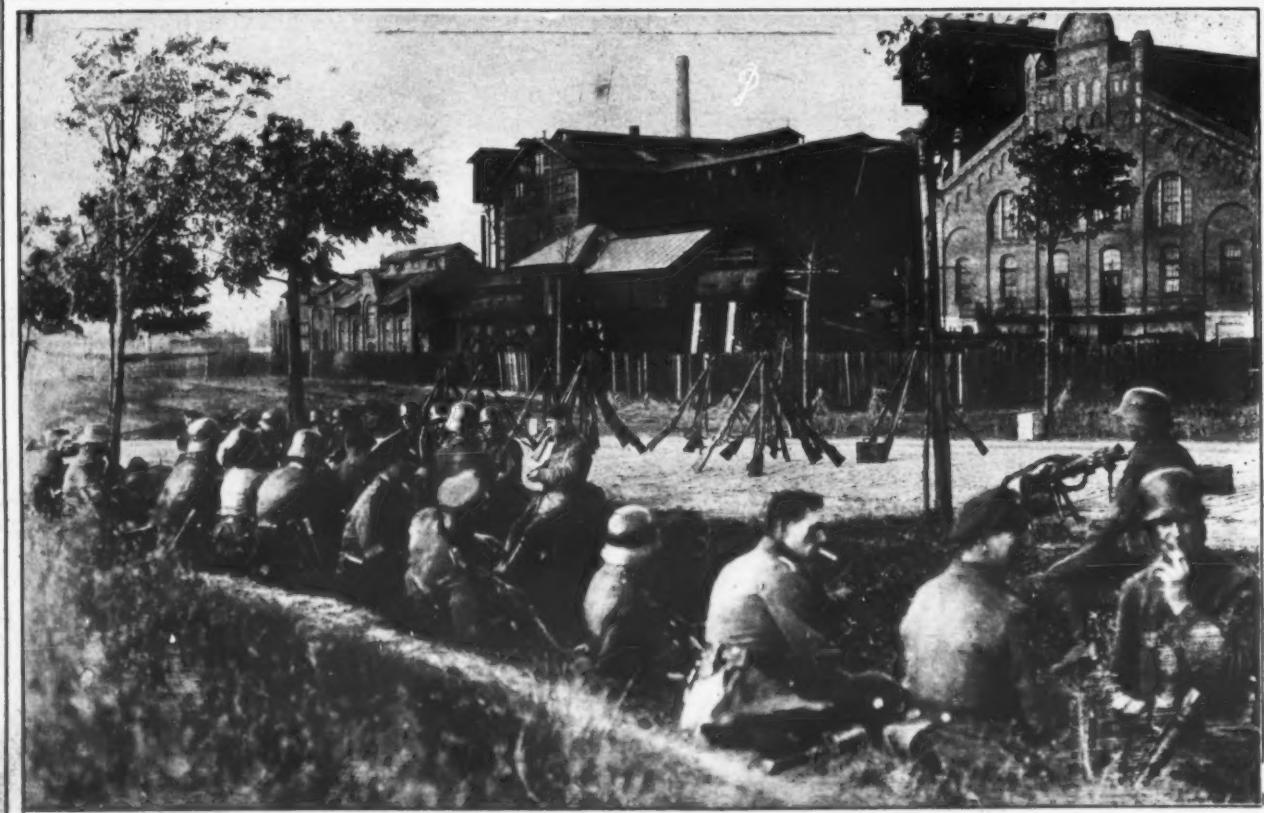


GERMAN RESERVES GATHERED FOR HOSTILE OPERATIONS AGAINST POLES IN KATTOWITZ. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

No provision of the Peace Treaty was fought against more desperately by the Germans than that which provided that part of Silesia should be given to Poland. This was afterward so far modified as to permit the cession of part of Upper Silesia to Poland or its retention by Germany, to be decided by a plebiscite of the people of the province under the auspices of the League of Nations. The bitterness aroused on the subject led to armed clashes between the Germans and the Poles that, beginning on Aug. 18, continued into September. The Peace Conference sought to solve the problem by sending a commission to quiet the situation. It was seriously proposed to send troops of various allied nations to preserve order until after the plebiscite had been taken. This, however, while foreshadowed, has not yet been done.



(Above.) German soldiers herding a number of Polish prisoners to police station in a Silesian town. The prisoners are compelled to hold their hands upon their heads to forestall any hostile move. Numerous conflicts have occurred between the Germans and the Poles, due to traditional national antipathy, aggravated by the coming plebiscite that is to decide the political fate of the province.



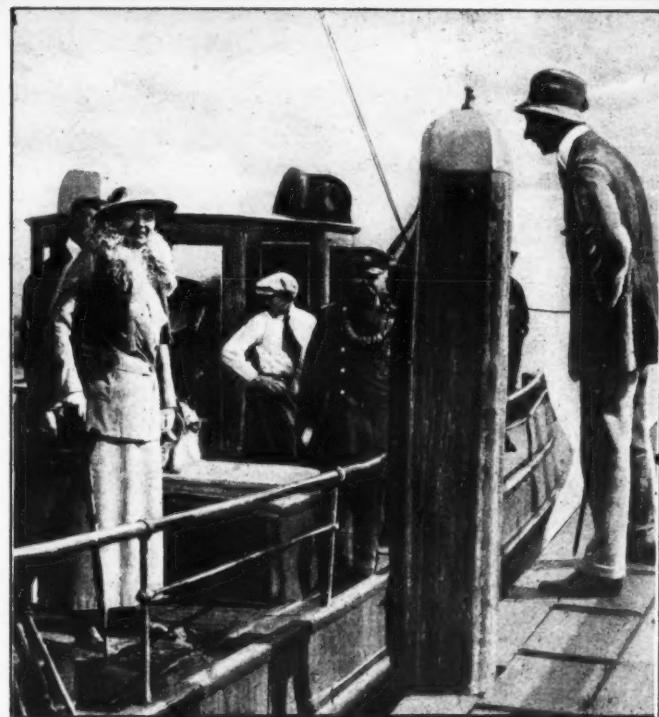
German troops resting after the fighting with the Poles that put them in possession of Schoppenitz. The ostensible cause of the clashes that are occurring in Silesia is a mine strike. The owners of the mines are mostly Germans, while the workers are Polish. The repression of the disorders caused by the strike is alleged to have been carried out by the Germans with great brutality. Many Poles were arrested and executed, others were allowed to die without medical attendance.



Former German Crown Prince Visited by Wife and Children

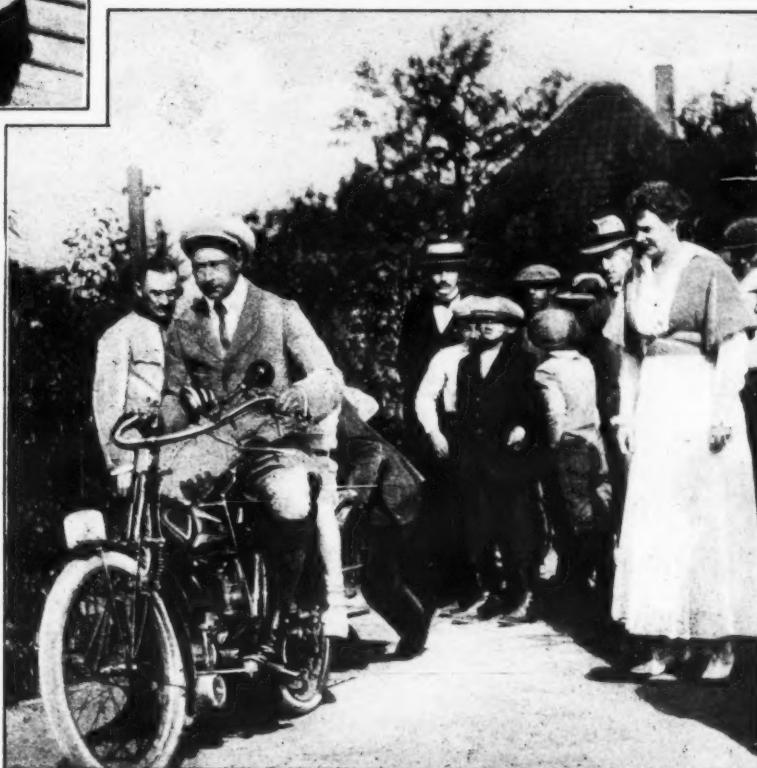
THE exile of the former German Crown Prince at Wieringen, a little island in the Zuyder Zee, Holland, must have proved a lonely one to a man who had passed so much of his life in the frivolity and excitement of a great capital, whose people regarded it as a privilege to minister to his pleasures. In the simple Dutch community, where he found himself interned, about his only recreations were billiard games at the village inn and walks and motor cycle rides about the island. Some comment has been aroused by the fact that while the German ex-Empress had joined her husband at Amerongen the ex-Crown Princess Cecilie had remained aloof from her husband, the ex-Crown Prince. The long-deferred visit was made, however, on Sept. 6, and the reunion of the former princely couple to all appearance was cordial and affectionate.

(Below.) EX-CROWN PRINCE PREPARING FOR A MOTOR CYCLE SPIN ABOUT THE ISLAND.



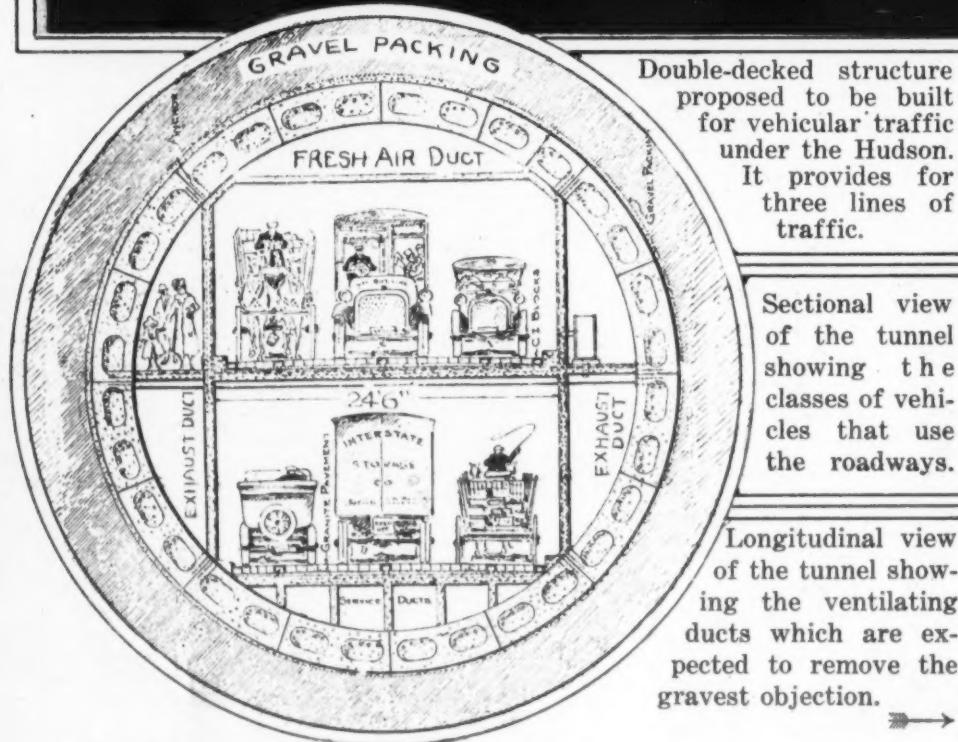
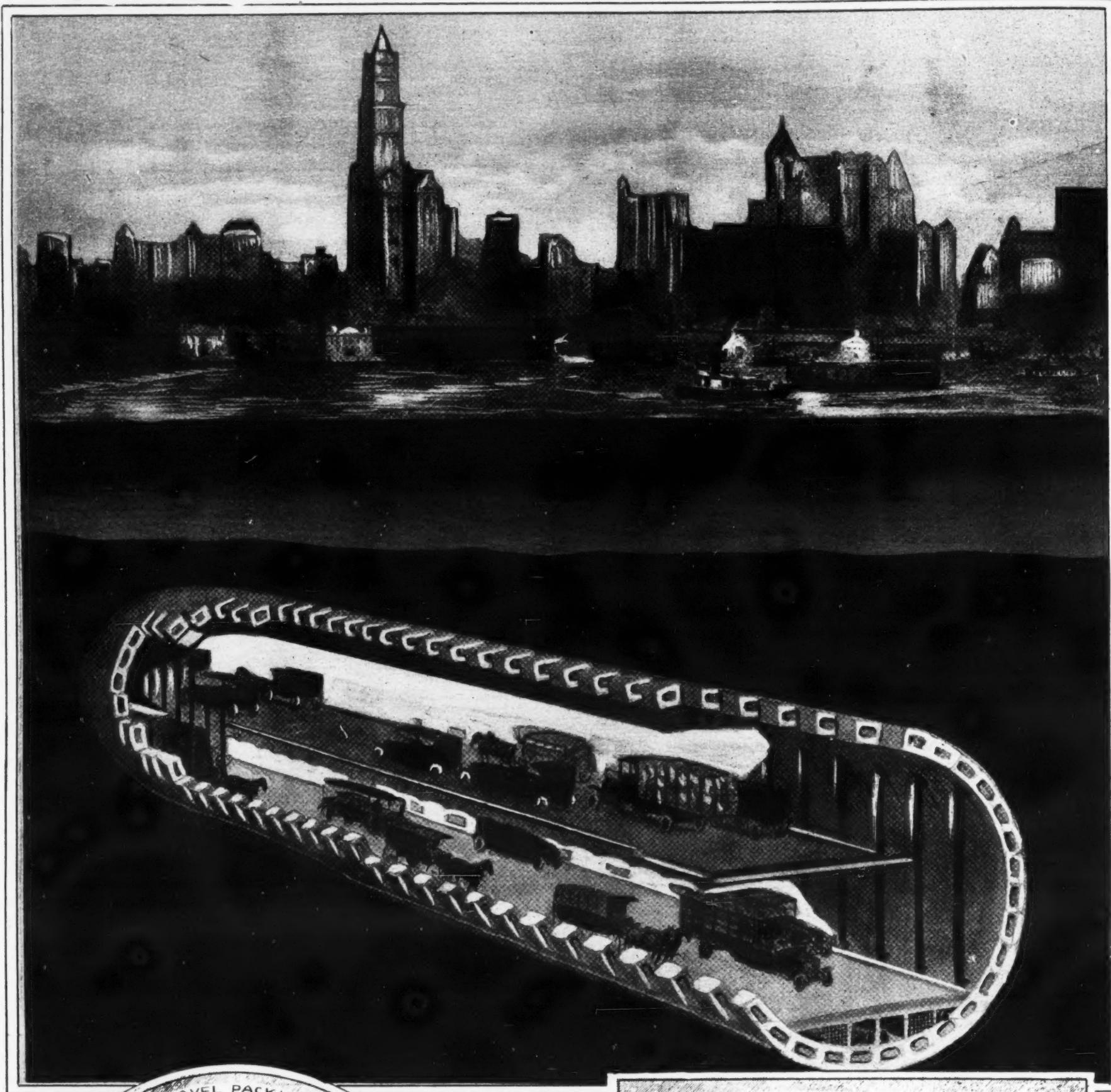
Ex-Crown Prince with his wife and boys, who on Sept. 6 visited him at his place of exile at Wieringen, Holland.

Former Crown Prince waiting on the pier at Wieringen to welcome wife and children after ten months' separation.



FORMER CROWN PRINCE AND WIFE FOLLOWED BY THEIR CHILDREN, THE LATTER WEARING NAVY CAPS WITH KRON-PRINZ WILHELM INSCRIBED UPON THEM, LEAVING THE PIER AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF HIS FAMILY ON A VISIT.

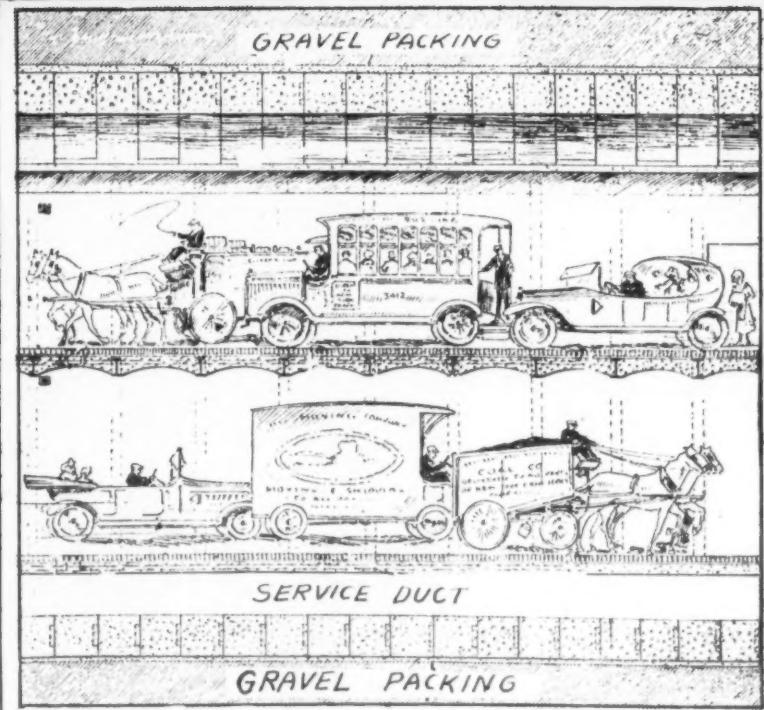
Proposed Vehicular Tunnel Under the Hudson River



Double-decked structure proposed to be built for vehicular traffic under the Hudson. It provides for three lines of traffic.

Sectional view of the tunnel showing the classes of vehicles that use the roadways.

Longitudinal view of the tunnel showing the ventilating ducts which are expected to remove the gravest objection.



THE depth and breadth of the Hudson River make it a difficult stream to span with bridges. The ferry service for vehicles has proved painfully inadequate. The only adequate solution of the problem lay in a tunnel that should pass under the river bed and connect New Jersey

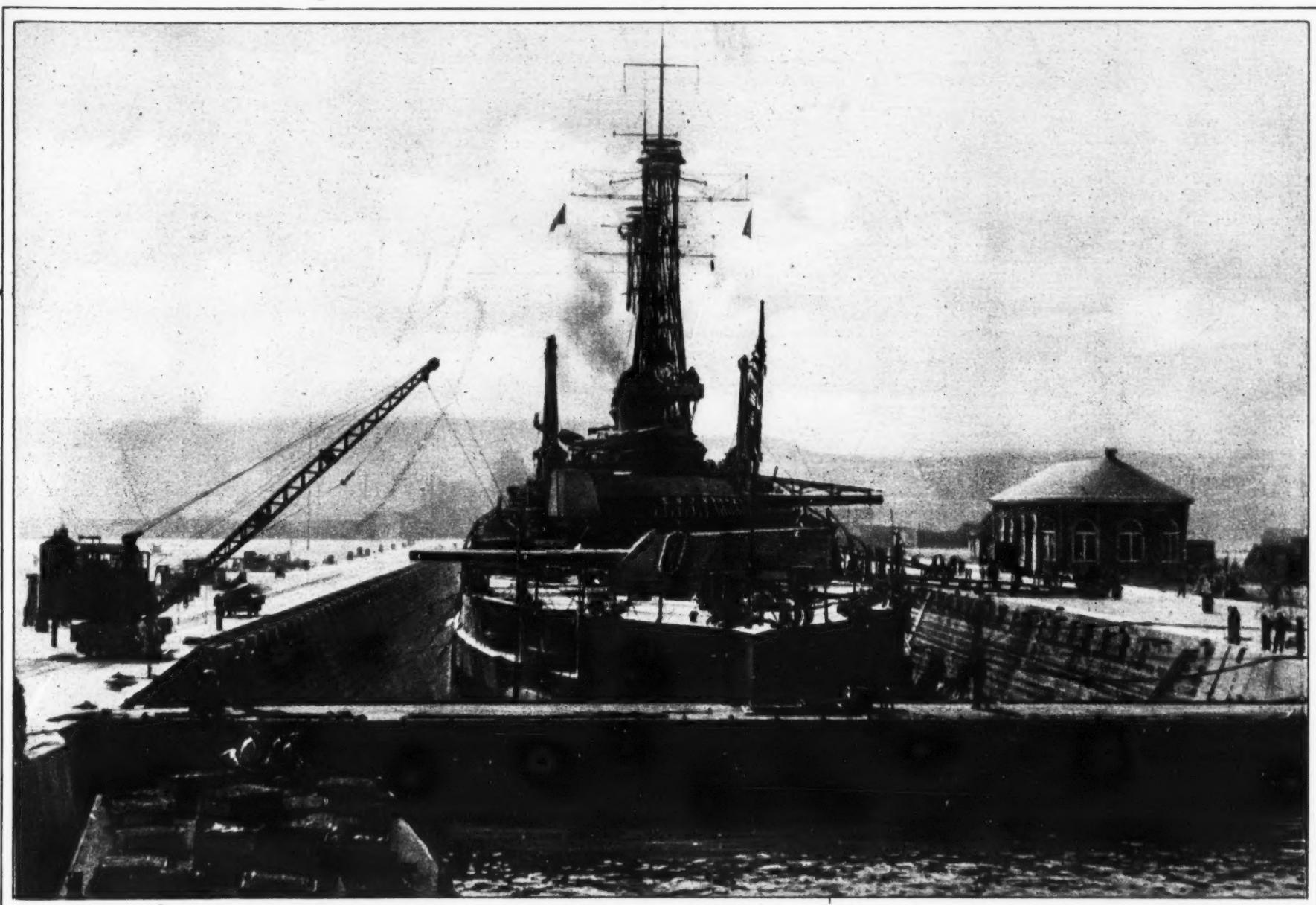
and New York. The tunnel now definitely planned, and for which bids have been received, is that recommended by the famous engineer, General George W. Goethals. It consists of a tube 42 feet in diameter, built of concrete blocks three feet thick, so that the inside diameter of the tube

is 36 feet. A central horizontal diaphragm separates the tunnel into a lower westbound and an upper eastbound roadway. The roadways are 24 feet, 6 inches wide, and with 13 feet of headroom they provide room for three lines of traffic on each roadway, one for slow horse-drawn trucks, one

for motor trucks, and another for high-speed passenger cars. The problem of ventilation has been solved by large ventilation ducts placed above the roof of the upper deck and the side walls of both decks.

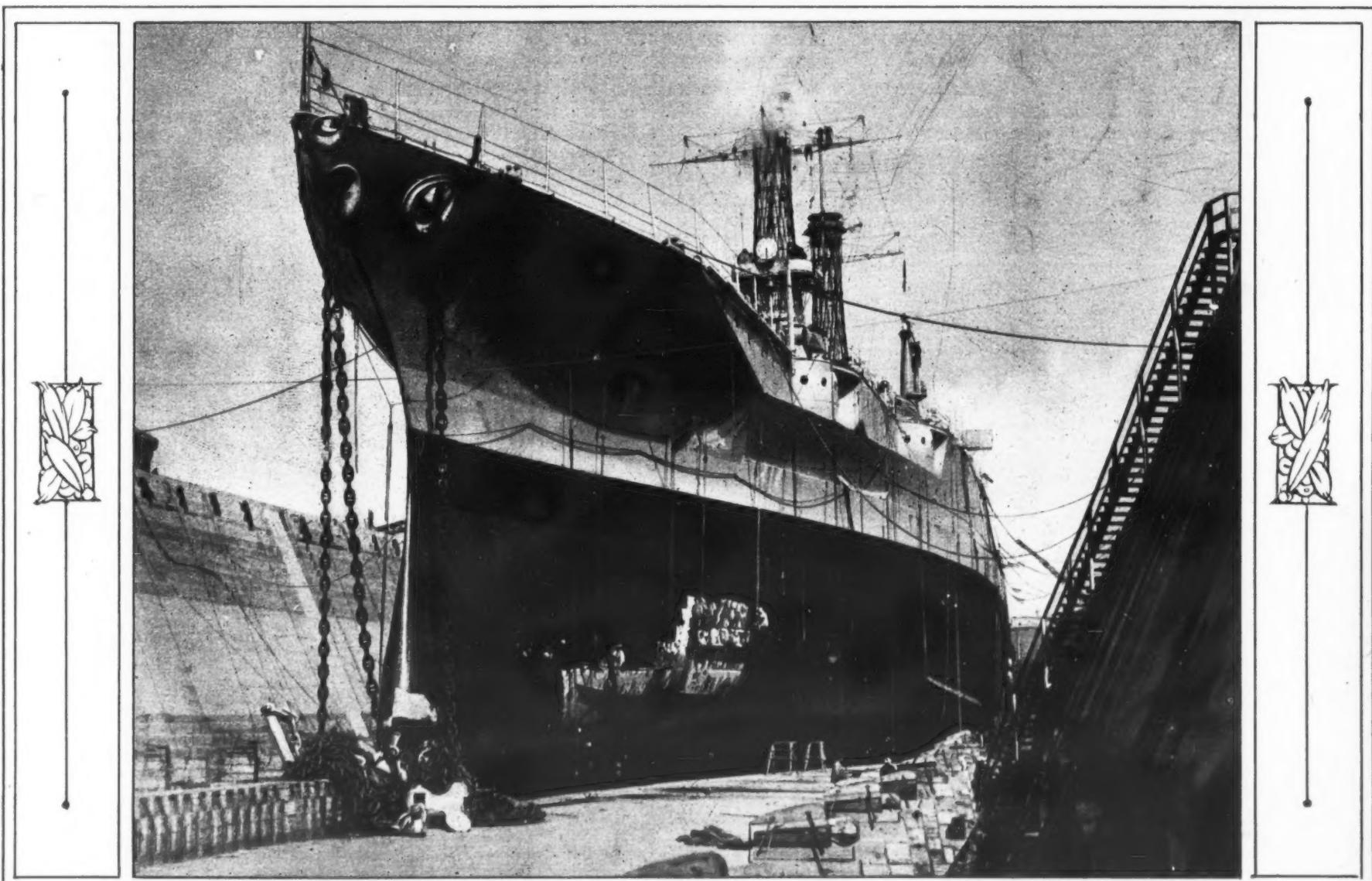
(Drawings by courtesy of Scientific American.)

Monster Superdreadnought In Western Drydock



U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI OF OVER THIRTY THOUSAND TONS IN THE HUNTER'S POINT DRYDOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE DRYDOCK IS HEWN OUT OF SOLID STONE AND CAN ACCOMMODATE THE LARGEST VESSELS IN THE WORLD.

(© International.)



TOWERING HULL OF THE BATTLESHIP MISSISSIPPI BEING OVERHAULED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The harbor of San Francisco is the finest on the Pacific Coast. It is amply supplied with all the facilities of a naval base, and one of the most important of these is the great drydock shown in the above picture. Some doubt had been expressed as to its capacity for holding the largest of our battleships, but this uneasiness was dissipated recently when the Mississippi found easy entrance and accommodation. The Mississippi is 600

feet long and 97 feet 4 inches broad. Its draft is 30 feet and its bunker capacity 2,200 tons of fuel oil. It has a four-screw turbine, and its complement is 56 officers and 1,000 men. With this Hunter's Point Drydock, the one at Balboa at the entrance to the Panama Canal and the new one at Pearl Harbor at Honolulu, Hawaii, the Pacific Fleet is prepared for any emergency.

(© International.)

Leading Figures in Momentous Labor Conference



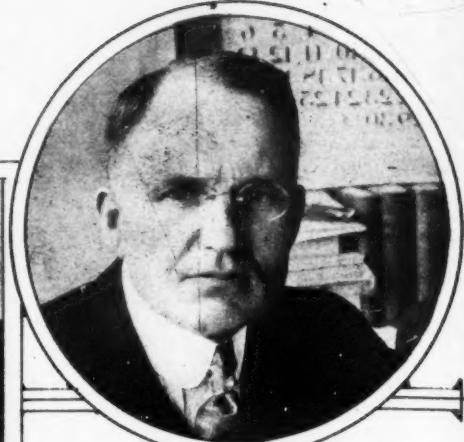
FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior and
Chairman of Labor Conference.



SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor.



T. L. CHADBOURNE,
named by the President
as a representative of
people at conference.



LOUIS J. TITUS,
authority on oil production,
delegate from California.



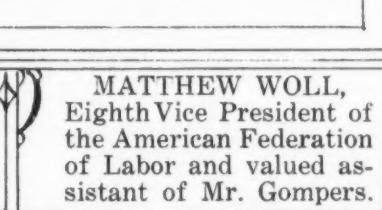
SARA A. CONBOY,
International Secretary-Treasurer of
United Textile Workers.



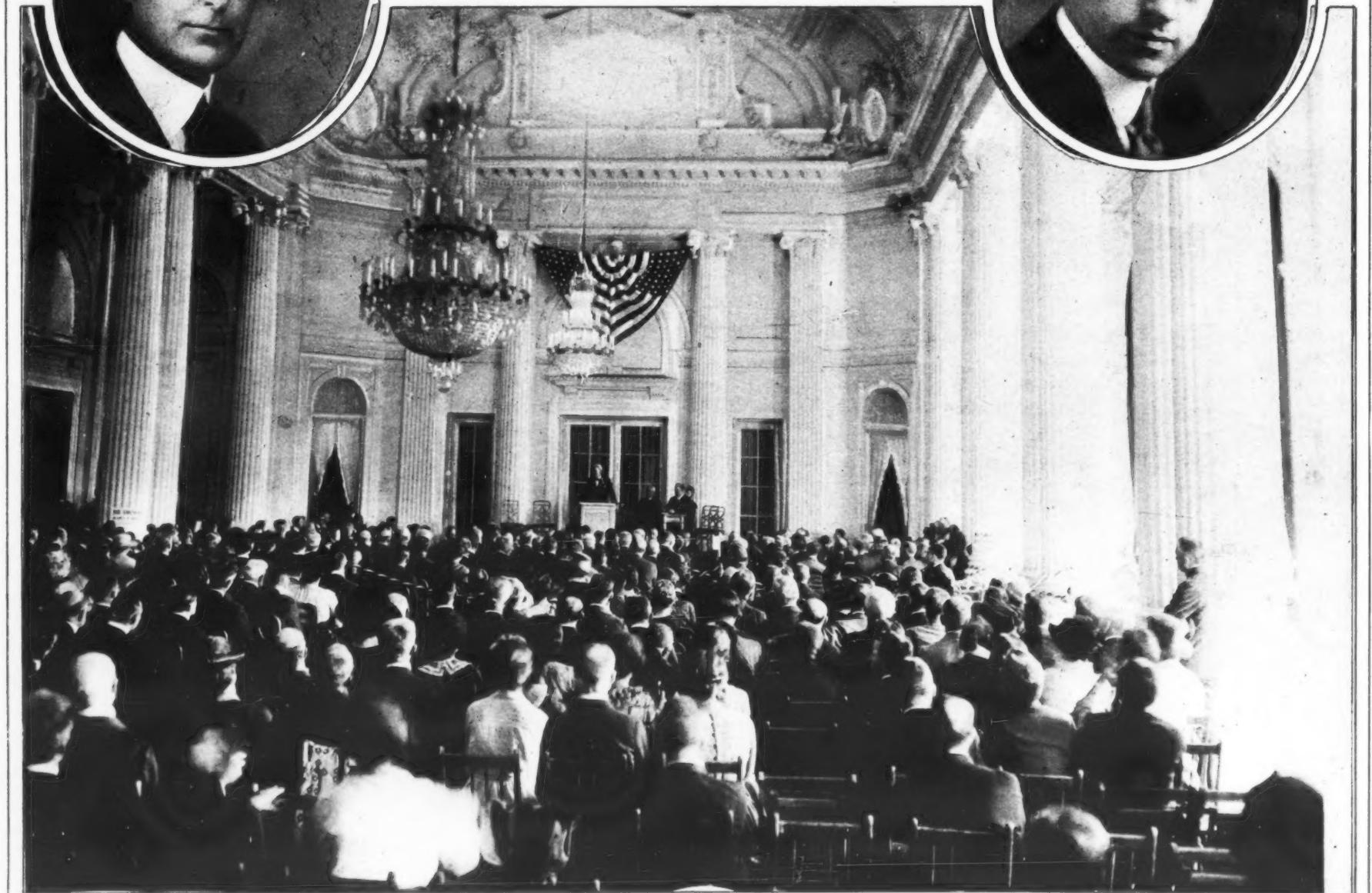
MICHAEL F. TIGHE,
President of Amalgamated Association
of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.



JOHN W. O'LEARY,
President of the Na-
tional Metal Trades As-
sociation.



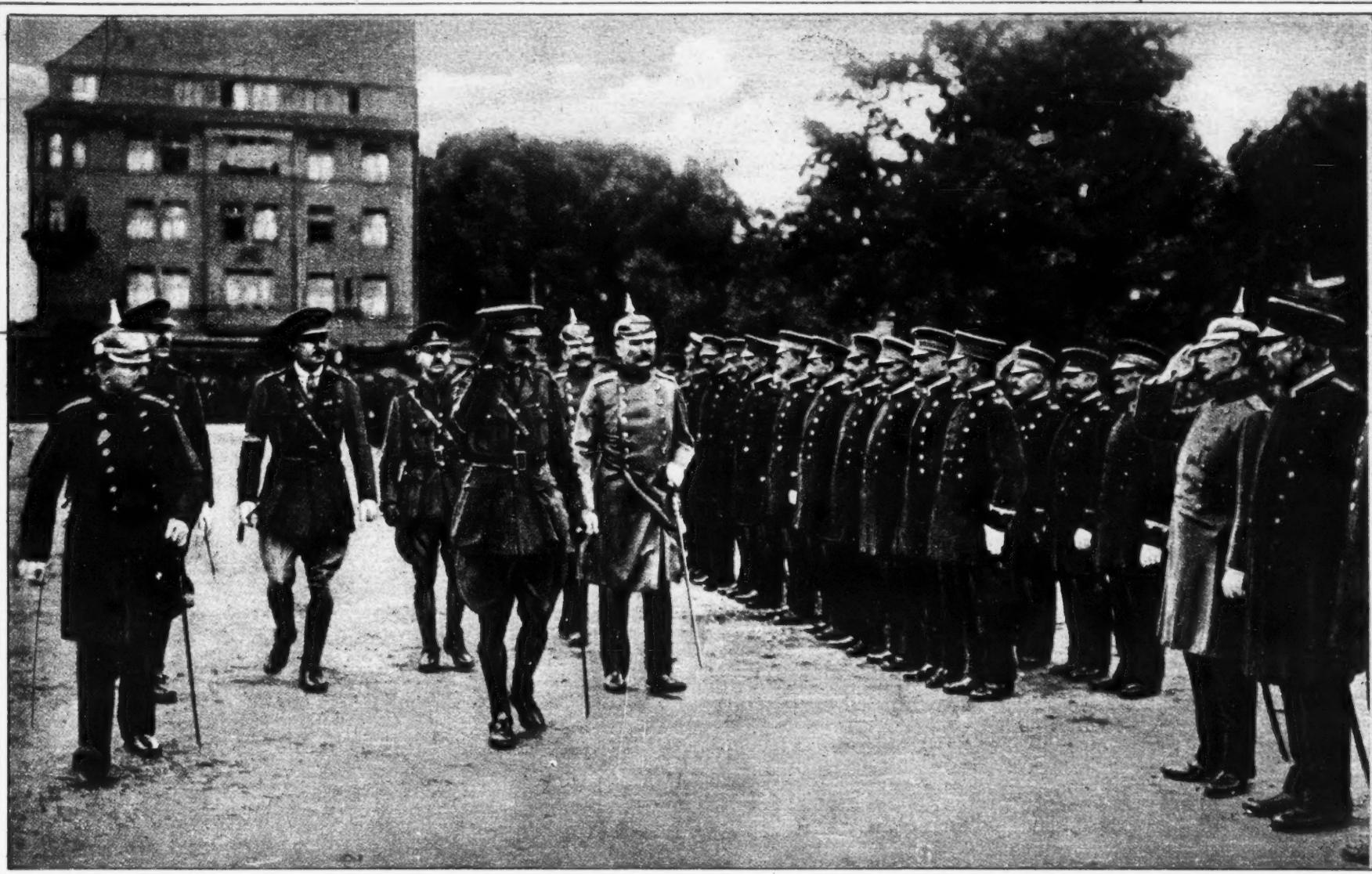
MATTHEW WOLL,
Eighth Vice President of
the American Federation
of Labor and valued as-
sistant of Mr. Gompers.



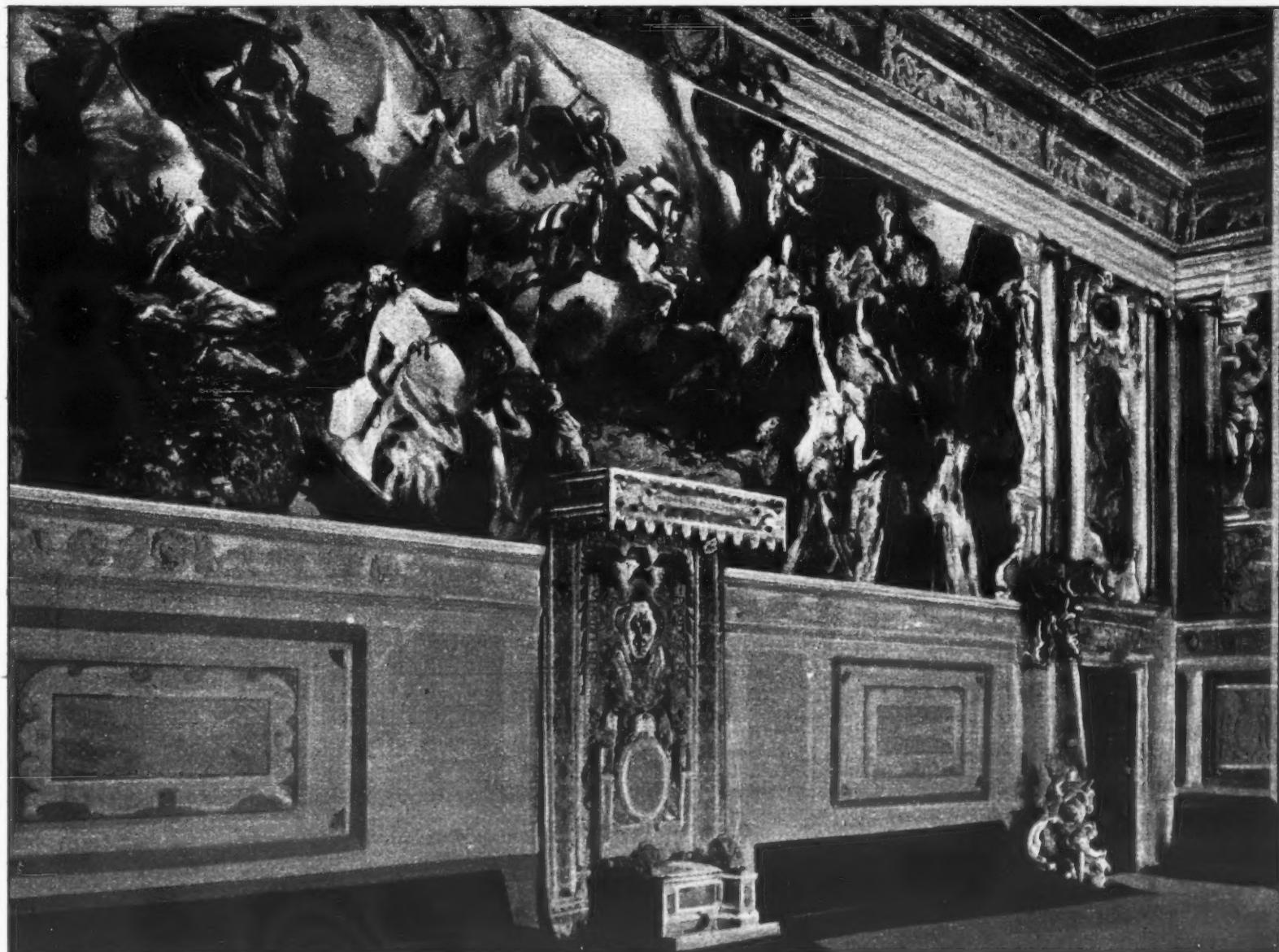
SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON ADDRESSING THE DELEGATES TO THE LABOR CONFERENCE THAT OPENED IN WASH-
INGTON ON OCT. 6. THE DELEGATES REPRESENT ALL CLASSES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

© Clinched Studio.

Incidents That Accentuate the Defeat of Germany



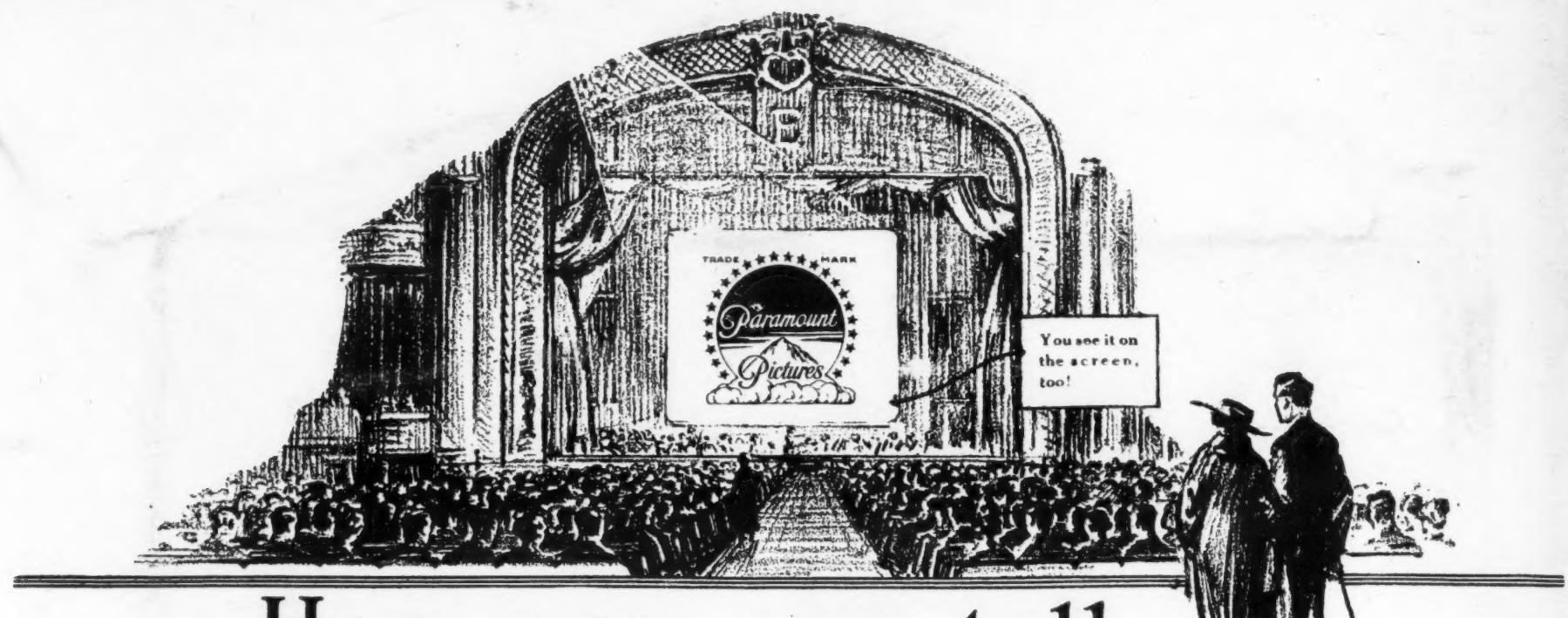
BRITISH GENERAL INSPECTING THE GERMAN POLICE AT COLOGNE, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION. GERMAN OFFICERS ARE ACCOMPANYING HIM, BUT THEY ARE SUBJECT TO HIS AUTHORITY.



WHAT WAS PLANNED TO BE THE KAISER'S THRONE ROOM ON CAPITOLINE HILL IN ROME.

It is said that in his obsession for supreme power the Kaiser long before the war actually broke out had planned to be crowned in Rome as the "Son of Charlemagne" and head of a reconstructed Holy Roman Empire. The picture above shows the room in the Cafferelli Palace at Rome, where the ceremony was to take place. The dwelling had been purchased in 1870 and made the official

residence of the German Ambassador to Rome. In the grand reception hall, which is twice the size of that at the Quirinal, the Kaiser had his throne erected—it is seen in the picture. Above the throne a huge fresco was painted, symbolizing the onrush of armed Germany and bearing in the centre an allegorical figure representing the Kaiser. Fate, however, has decreed that the throne shall not be occupied.



How you can tell a Paramount Arcraft Motion Picture

Know before you pay—four ways how



1—in the lobby

The lobby of a theatre is usually covered with announcements of treats in store for you.

Many theatres, especially those who make a change of programme once weekly, announce Paramount Arcraft Pictures exclusively.

The days when Paramount Arcraft pictures are shown are the days to choose first. Those are the pictures you can rely on.

This is one of the ways to know before you pay—the *lobby* way.



2—on the billboards

On the billboards in the neighborhood of a theatre you will find a perfect maze of paper. This maze means something if you know what to look for.

The thing to look for, right under the title of pictures advertised, is the eternal sign of foremost entertainment, *Paramount Arcraft*.

If those two words are there you are all set for those shows—you can't go wrong.

This is another way to know before you pay—the *billboard* way.

WHATEVER is really first-rate in pictures comes to you under that name *Paramount Arcraft*.

Follow that name and you will never take a chance with your evening's entertainment.

You want to know what sort of pictures you are going to see *before* you go to the theatre—you want foresight, not hindsight.

It is the best theatres in every locality that show Paramount Arcraft, and it is the best theatres that advertise them *as such* with the name *Paramount Arcraft* right under the title of the picture.



(Cut out this list—keep it for reference)

Latest Paramount Arcraft Pictures

Released to November 1st

Billie Burke in	"THE MISLEADING WIDOW"	George Loane Tucker's Production	"THE MIRACLE MAN"
Marguerite Clark in	"SADIE LOVE"	Maurice Tourneur's Production	"THE LIFE LINE"
Ethel Clayton in	"WIDOW BY PROXY"	Robert Warwick in	"TOLD IN THE HILLS"
Elsie Ferguson in	"A SPORTING CHANCE"	Bryant Washburn in	"IN MIZZOURA"
	"WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE"	"LOVE INSURANCE"	"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
Dorothy Gish in	"OUT OF LUCK"	"The Teeth of the Tiger"	with a Star Cast
*Wm. S. Hart in	"WAGON TRACKS"	"The Dark Star"	A Cosmopolitan Production
Houdini in	"THE GRIM GAME"	Thomas H. Ince productions	
Lila Lee in	"HEART OF YOUTH"	Enid Bennett in	"THE VIRTUOUS THIEF"
Vivian Martin in	"THE THIRD KISS"	Dorothy Dalton in	"STEPPING OUT"
	"HIS OFFICIAL FIANCÉE"	Charles Ray in	"THE MARKET OF SOULS"
Wallace Reid in	"THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS"		"BILL HENRY"
	"THE LOTTERY MAN"		"THE EGG CRATE WALLOP"
*Supervision Thomas H. Ince.			

Paramount Feature Comedies

Paramount-Arbuckle Comedies	Paramount-Mack Sennett Comedies
one each month	two each month

Paramount-Trues Comedies

one each month

Paramount-Al St. John Comedies

one each month

Paramount Short Subjects

Paramount Magazine

issued weekly

Paramount-Burton Holmes Travel Pictures

one each week

Paramount-Burlingham Adventure Pictures

every other week

Paramount-Briggs Comedy

one each week

New Features Coming

Irene Castle in "THE INVISIBLE BOND"

Cecil B. De Mille's production "MALE AND FEMALE"

Elliot Dexter in "THE PRINCE CHAP"

"Everywoman" with all Star Cast

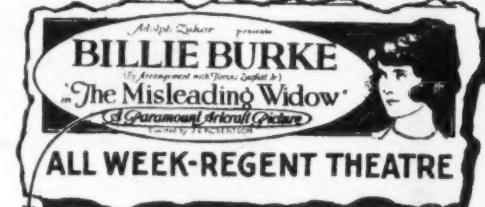
Also special productions by Thomas H. Ince, Lois Weber, Sidney Chaplin

D. W. Griffith's production "SCARLET DAYS"

Huckleberry Finn

Douglas McLean and Doris May in "2½ HOURS LEAVE"

A Thomas H. Ince Production



3—in theatres' news-paper advertising

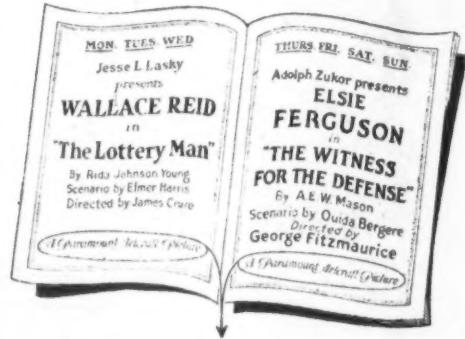
But after all the main outlet for all picture advertising is the *newspaper*.

If you don't see the announcements in lobby, on billboards or in programmes, you are still very likely to see them in the newspapers—either in big display space or in the Classified Amusement Directory.

This is where the shrewd exhibitor makes the biggest noise about his show and this is where he would not dream of leaving out the name *Paramount Arcraft* whenever he is entitled to put it in.

Paramount Arcraft stands like a wonderful lighthouse amid all the ceaseless changes of the world of motion pictures.

The radiance pours steadily out and guides you to many a perfect programme.



4—in theatre programmes

Nearly every regular theatre sends out in advance each week a programme, booklet or leaflet, telling of coming attractions.

Unlike the lobby and the billboard, this comes right to your home where you have plenty of leisure to study it.

But the secret of success for your entertainment hours is just the same—for you will find that the manager has listed *Paramount Arcraft Pictures* as such.

He knows why, so do you. This is another way to know before you pay, the *theatre programme* way.